DRAFT RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

OCTOBER 2026



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GORE DISTRICT COUNCIL

TIMELINE

This reserve management plan has been prepared by for the Gore District Council (the Council) under the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 Section 41.

Document status as at 1 October 2026: Draft Management Plan.

Process timeline

Draft Management Plan released for submissions	xx
Submissions closed	xx
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Management Plan adopted by Full Council	xx

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Determining community preferences and establishing the best means to provide for them are essential ingredients of good management planning.

A management plan provides the community with certainty about the management of each reserve by the Council. It also helps ensure that management decisions are consistent with the principles of the Reserves Act 1977.

This plan provides general policies that apply to all parks and reserves and specific policies applicable to the individual reserves described in this plan and administered by the Gore District Council.

1.1 Reserve management plan requirements

The Gore District Council (the Council) has a responsibility as an administering body under the Reserves Act 1977, section 41, to prepare management plans for the reserves and parks that it manages.

Management plans should: "... provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation ... and, ... the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purpose for which it is classified".

In accordance with the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977, the Gore District Council has prepared this management plan for the reserves administered by the Council.

1.2 Structure of this plan

Part A of this plan contains general provisions. It first sets out the purpose of management plans and the process used to adopt a management plan (Sections 1 to 3).

Section 4 discusses general goals and objectives of the management plan. Objectives and policies are set out in Sections 5 – 9 with regard to:

Section 5. Development
Section 6. Use
Section 7. Occupation
Section 8. Neighbours
Section 9. Management

Part B, Sections 10 – 12 contains a description, objectives and policies of Dolamore Park.

Part C, Sections 13 – 16 includes a description, objectives and policies for the Gore Town Belt Reserves.

Part D , Sections 17 – 36, describes each of the other parks and reserves within the Gore District including objectives and policies.

This management plan will be kept under continuous review to ensure that the policies are appropriate and relevant for the communities within the Gore District. It is intended that a comprehensive review will take place every ten years.

1.3 Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku

The Council is delegated responsibility from the Minister of Conservation to manage local reserves under the Reserves Act 1977. The Reserves Act 1977 sits under the umbrella of Schedule 1 to Conservation Act 1987. The Minister of Conservation has a duty under the Conservation Act 1987 (Section 4), to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. In addition, councils have a duty to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi under the Local Government Act 2002 (s.4).

The Council has a requirement to consult with iwi and to consider management decisions that may impact on any future return of Crown land to iwi, when managing local reserves under its control. The Gore District is within the takiwā of Hokonui Rūnanga Inc. Hokonui Rūnanga Inc is one of the 18 Papatipu Rūnanga who collectively form Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is recognised as the iwi authority over Te Wai Pounamu from Te Paninui o Whiti/White Bluffs and Kahurangi Point south, including Rakiura/Stewart Island and the sub Antarctic Islands. The takiwā of Hokonui Rūnanga is centred on Māruawai - the floodplains of the Mataura River and includes the township and district of Gore.

The term ‘mana whenua’ refers to tangata whenua who have customary authority over an area. Mana whenua status is determined by whakapapa (familial connections to a place over many generations) and ahi ka or continuous occupation of an area and use of its resources. In a modern context papātipu rūnanga are mandated to represent the interests of mana whenua in various matters. The relationship between Gore District Council and Hokonui Rūnanga Inc is based on the principles of partnership and acting in good faith, as embodied in a Charter of Understanding signed by the parties in (2021).

1.4 Delegations

The Minister of Conservation has delegated a number of procedural and decision-making responsibilities to the Council under the Reserves Act 1977. These delegations are made to “Council as a whole” and cannot be delegated to committees of Council or staff. Decisions that must be made by a resolution of the full Council include adoption of reserve management plans, classification of reserves and granting of leases.

Other decisions, such as approval for events, removal of trees, issuing of permits, etc., can be delegated from the Council to the Chief Executive and to the Parks and Recreation staff. As delegations change from time to time, the term Council is used throughout the document.

Where the delegated powers conferred upon the Council by the Minister of Conservation permit, the Council has further delegated powers to the Parks and Recreation Manager. Where decisions are made under delegated authority by the Parks and Recreation manager, the manager is required to report such decisions back to full Council.

2.0 SCOPE

This management plan applies to all reserves administered by the Gore District Council and that are classified under the Reserves Act 1977 at time of notification of this plan. These reserves are listed in Schedule 1.

There are other properties that are administered by the Council that are either reserve land held under the Reserves Act 1977 but not classified in accordance with the requirements of Section 16 of the Act or is general land managed as if it were reserve.

It is the Council's intention that it will apply the policies within this plan to all land managed for Parks and Recreation purposes by the Council, regardless of the legal status of the land. As land is either vested in the Council or classified in accordance with Section 16 of the Act they will be added to Schedule 1 when the management plan is reviewed.

2.1 Relationship with specific policies

The general policies contained within Part A of this plan will apply to all reserves within the Gore District. Where there is a conflict between the specific polices contained within Parts B – D and the general policies contained within Part A, the specific policies will take precedent.

2.2 Relationship with District Plan

It is important to note that the provisions of the District Plan apply to reserves and while an activity may be permitted under a policy in this plan, resource consent and other consents may be required from the Council or other authorities.

2.3 Relationship with other Council documents

This management plan provides policy direction with respect to reserves managed under the Reserves Act 1977. In general, policies have not been prepared where legislation such as the Resource Management Act 1991, the Local Government Act 2002 or Council bylaws provides adequate clarity.

At the time of writing the Council had the following bylaws which are of relevance to reserve management:

- Cemetery Bylaw 2022
- Dog Control Bylaw 2013
- Alcohol Ban Bylaw 2017
- Trading in Public Places Bylaw 2018
- Skateboard Ban Bylaw 2018
- Subdivision and Land Development Bylaw 2019

Bylaws are generally reviewed every ten years, and the current bylaw should be referred to.

Other current Council policy documents that have relevance to reserve management include:

- Events Strategy and Action Plan 2021-2024
- District Tree Policy
- Signage and Wayfinding Design Guide 2021
- Cemeteries Operational Policies and Procedures 2003
- Trails Feasibility Study 2017
- Parks, Recreation and Facility Strategy 2019

- Election Signage Policy 2020

2.4 Southland Murihiku Conservation Management Strategy 2016

The Southland Murihiku Conservation Management Strategy (CMS) prepared by the Department of Conservation provides direction for the management of reserves controlled by the Department in the Lowland Te Ra a Takitimu Place which includes the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve.

2.5 Revocation of previous policies

When adopted, this management plan will replace all previously adopted reserve management plans for reserves listed in Schedule 1

The policies contained within this management plan will apply from the date of adoption by the Gore District Council under delegation from the Minister of Conservation.

3.0 PROCESS

The following table summarises section 41 of the Reserves Act (1977) – Management Plans, and the statutory process used to develop this management plan.

3.1 Management planning process

RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THE RESERVES ACT	PUBLIC CONSULTATION	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY
Section 41 (5)	Optional	The Council notifies the public that it is preparing a management plan and calls for suggestions.
Section 41 (5)c		Public suggestions are received and incorporated into a draft management plan.
Section 41 (6) a-c	Mandatory	A draft management plan is made available to the public for comment (2 months)
Section 41 (6) d		The draft management plan is edited to incorporate decisions resulting from the consideration of public submissions and hearings.
Section 41 (6) d		The final document is presented to the Council for adoption.

3.2 Implementation process

RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THE RESERVES ACT	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY
Section 41 (6) e	The Council adopts management plan.
Section 41	All policies come into effect and are enforceable by Council.
Section 41 (4)	The management plan is continually monitored and reviewed.

4.0 GENERAL GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND CONSTRAINTS

4.1 Goal

On behalf of the community, to administer, manage and develop the district's parks and reserves in accordance with the principles of the Reserves Act 1977 to ensure their full and proper use.

4.2 General objectives

1. To preserve and protect the district's parks and reserves for the enjoyment of the general public, and in consideration of the needs of future generations.

2. To provide and maintain to a high standard parks, reserves, and gardens which both beautify the environment, enable cultural connection to a place and provide a respite from built infrastructure.

3. To encourage and facilitate the use of reserves for the welfare and enjoyment of the public, including the cultural needs of mana whenua.

4. To allocate land within the reserves for a variety of sporting, recreational, ecological, and cultural activities having due regard to the public's right to freedom of entry and access to reserves and the purpose for which they are classified.

5. To have regard for the views of the present and future users and the wider community.

6. To provide support for events in the district, which cater for local residents and visitors, offer fun and entertainment, together with engendering pride in the district and what it has to offer.

7. To ensure the Council makes optimum use of existing infrastructure and sets out the location and investment required for new infrastructure to accommodate anticipated demand.

4**.3 Constraints**

1. This Reserves Management Plan sets out potential developments for the parks and reserves within the district. The funding of these developments is subject to approval through the Council's Long-Term Plan prepared every three years. The level of funding provided is primarily dictated by the priorities of the Council and the economic conditions applying at that time.

2. The Council must comply with a wide range of legislative requirements, including the Reserves Act 1977, the Resource Management Act 1991, the Health Act 1956, Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 and Building Act 2004. It must also comply with numerous statutory plans prepared by the Crown, Environment Southland, and the Council itself. Individually and collectively, these can constrain the activities and developments that can occur on the district's parks and reserves.

5.0 DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Buildings and other structures

The Council seeks to ensure that buildings and structures do not compromise the open space values of the reserve unless the provision of buildings and structures supports the use and enjoyment of the reserve. This includes club rooms for organised sport, toilets and in some cases showers, and shelters.

Objectives

1 To ensure the provision and maintenance of necessary buildings and other structures of a design and scale suited to the environment and appropriate to facilitate public recreational use and enjoyment of outdoor spaces.

Policies

5.1.1 Buildings may be provided for the specific proven needs of the users where this does not detrimentally affect the appearance or utilisation of the park.

5.1.2 A new building will only be erected where it is not suitable to use a modified existing building, or possible to share facilities with other users.

5.1.3 New buildings shall be located where:

a. Neither they, nor associated car parking, unduly restrict the area useable for outdoor recreation.

b. They do not obstruct the entrances to the park, either physically or visually.

c. They do not detract from the open nature of the park, especially as seen from surrounding properties and roads.

5.1.4 The design of all buildings and structures proposed to be erected requires the approval of the Council.

5.1.5 All new buildings and structures shall be of a size and design that:

a. Is appropriate for the needs of the intended and future users.

b. Is to an acceptable architectural standard for a public building including the use of durable and timeless materials, and place-based cultural design elements.

c. Is in scale with, and suited to, the character of the park and surrounding area.

5.1.6 Where practicable, new buildings shall be sited so that they can be extended to provide such further facilities as may be required at a later date.

5.1.7 Buildings shall be designed or modified to facilitate multi-purpose use and adaptation wherever practicable.

5.1.8 Existing buildings that will become surplus to requirements following the construction of new buildings shall be removed from the reserve as part of the construction programme and approval for new buildings.

5.1.9 Where existing buildings are no longer required and no compatible alternative use for the building can be found, then the building or structure shall be either removed or demolished.

5.2 Car parking and access

Most recreational uses will generate demand for parking spaces at reserves. Occasionally groups demand exclusive use of car parks for special events. While this use can be legitimate, particularly when it applies to car parks used by groups other than general park users, exclusive users obtain a benefit greater than that of the public at large.

While car parks are provided for sports facility and field users, members of the public at large may also use these car parks. This may be to the detriment of sports facility and field users. Apportioning the costs of car park provision can be difficult.

As with buildings, the location and design of parking areas should not be at the expense of areas useable for outdoor sports, particularly those parking areas established to cater for peak times that may only be used on a few days each year. Forward planning in the layout of parking areas can promote their use for other activities when not in use for car parking.

The provision of barrier-free access for pedestrians, caregivers and physically disadvantaged persons is important. Bollards, fences and gates should always be designed in such a way as to provide access for these users.

Objectives

1 To provide and maintain car parks, where appropriate, to a level that is adequate for servicing the usual activities carried out within the reserve.

2 To provide additional vehicle access and parking areas in response to proven needs but within the limitations set by the need to preserve as far as possible the natural qualities of the reserve.

3 Ensure car parks are accessible to park users at all times unless security or operational reasons require control of access to car parks.

4 Ensure access to reserves for pedestrians, wheelchair users and caregivers with pushchairs is free of obstructions.

5 To recover the costs of car park provision and maintenance from users where appropriate.

Policies

5.2.1 Prohibit the parking of vehicles outside recognised car parking areas or in any way that causes damage to the reserve.

5.2.2 Subject to the approval of the Council, permit the development of car parking areas for vehicles associated with recreation or other legitimate use of the park.

Car parking areas shall only be provided where there is a proven requirement directly related to the use of the park, and it is both physically and financially feasible to provide and maintain of the parking area.

5.2.3 Prohibit the use of car parks for regular overnight, residential and long-term parking other than where freedom camping is permitted in the specific policies for individual reserves.

5.2.4 Parking in areas other than recognised parking areas may be allowed by special permit from the Council to accommodate extra demand for car parking during events.

a. This permission will be subject to conditions imposed by the Council and may be varied or rescinded if it is anticipated that damage to grounds may be incurred.

5.2.5 Exclusive use of car parks may be allowed for special sporting and recreation events for up to six days at a time and up to a total of 40 days per annum at any one reserve.

5.2.7 Permit the establishment of pay and display parking where there is excessive demand for parking on reserves or where use is being made of parking facilities by people other than legitimate users of the reserve.

5.3 Lighting

Lighting is sometimes required to improve the safety and functionality of reserves, or to extend the period by which the reserve can be used, or to enhance the amenity of reserves.

Good lighting design can reduce the impact of lighting on neighbours and the environment and significantly enhance the safety, use and appearance of reserves. Likewise, poor lighting design and installation can have negative effects for neighbours and the environment. Particular care must be taken with flood lighting and security lighting.

In some cases, lighting has been installed at facilities where the level of use no longer justifies the need for lights. These existing installations may not have been maintained and may neither be safe nor required. Removing such installations will improve the safety and amenity of the reserves.

Consideration of new lighting will be assessed in accordance with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. In some instances, perceived or real safety issues cannot be addressed by lighting alone. In these cases, lighting may encourage people to enter a park, where it may be unsafe to do so.

Objectives

1 To provide lighting to facilitate nighttime use and access where appropriate.

2 To ensure all lighting avoids nuisance to neighbours and has minimal impact on the environment, including the preservation of the night sky.

3 To remove lighting that is either unsafe or no longer required for its intended purpose.

Policies

5.3.1 The Council will provide lighting where there is a clear public benefit, and where it supports the principles of CPTED including choosing not to provide lighting to discourage nighttime use of some parks.

5.3.2 Installation of exterior lighting by park occupiers is subject to the approval of the Council.

a. Lighting must at all times meet the relevant electrical safety standards, district plan requirements and comply with the policies of this plan.

b. Energy supply costs will be the responsibility of the occupier.

c. Lighting that has reached the end of its useful life, or is no longer required for its intended purpose, or is unsafe shall be removed.

5.3.3 Lighting of cycle and pedestrian paths may be provided where appropriate for the safety and convenience of the public and where CPTED principles can be met.

5.3.4 Cables for light fixtures shall be underground wherever possible.

5.3.5 Hours of operation of lights shall be limited to those approved by the Council.

The use of adaptive lighting controls to limit the hours or intensity of light output is encouraged.

5.3.6 Lighting installations shall be designed to avoid excessive light spill and glare into surrounding residential areas and the night sky.

All new luminaires shall have a maximum upward light ratio of zero and be tilted no more than five degrees above the horizontal.

The maximum illuminance at the boundary will be as determined by the District Plan.

5.3.7 Sports lighting shall be controlled to prevent operation between 10:00 pm to 6:00 am seven days a week unless required for a special event and approved by the Council.

5.3.8 Security lighting shall be controlled by proximity sensors or have other controls to limit the intensity of the output during the hours of darkness unless persons are within proximity of the asset requiring security lighting.

5.3.9 All car park, road and pedestrian lighting shall have a minimum Colour Rendering Index of greater than 65 and the colour temperature shall be no cooler than 3000K (warm white).

5.4 Park furniture

The placement of park furniture such as seats, tables, barbeques, litter bins and drinking fountains supports the use of reserves, protects public health and encourages people to congregate at certain places.

The donation of park furniture is a popular way for communities and individuals to contribute to their local park or commemorate individuals and events that have an association with the reserve.

Unmanaged, the haphazard installation of park furniture can add to visual clutter and is an ongoing burden of maintenance on the Council and the community as a whole. Unauthorised furniture may be removed at the Council's discretion.

Using park furniture of the same design within a locality helps mitigate visual clutter, and reduces the cost for supply and repair.

Objectives

1 To provide sufficient seats, drinking fountains, picnic tables, barbeques, litter receptacles and other furniture of a design and location appropriate to the park to facilitate public use and enjoyment of the outdoor recreational environment.

2 To minimise the range of designs and styles of park furniture.

3 To support the donation of park furniture where such furniture is required and where the design and construction meets the Council's standards.

Policies

5.4.1 The Council may install furniture where there is a demonstrated need and where the furniture is appropriate to the type and location of the reserve.

5.4.2 The Council may remove furniture where the condition of the furniture is below an acceptable standard, where the furniture is not in keeping with the reserve, where a particular style/design has been adopted for the reserve, or where there is no longer a demonstrated need.

5.4.3 Park furniture shall be of standard design that reflects local identity and appropriately placed in its surroundings.

5.4.4 People wishing to donate furniture shall donate the full sum required, and the Council will manage the purchase, delivery, and installation. An approved plaque commemorating the donation may be affixed to the furniture item.

5.4.5 A register will be kept of all donated park furniture identifying the item donated, who donated it, when it was donated, and a copy of any wording used on commemorative plaques.

5.4.6 The Council will not be obliged to replace donated park furniture when it comes to the end of its useful life, or to keep donated park furniture in the same location.

The donation is accepted by the Council for the natural life of the asset donated after which the gift and commitment is seen as complete.

5.5 Play facilities

Reserves provide important open space areas for children and youth to play, whether that is through using natural features, or through the provision of formal playgrounds, skate parks and bike parks.

Objectives

1 To provide creative and diverse play opportunities for children and youth by the extension and enhancement of the natural or artificial environment.

Policies

5.5.1 Permit the enhancement and development of play facilities with reference to the Council's Parks, Recreation and Facility Strategy and community demand.

5.5.2 Ensure play facilities are located to enable passive surveillance by passers-by.

5.5.3 All new play equipment and associated safety surfaces shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to conform to New Zealand standards for playground equipment and surfaces (currently NZS5828: 2015).

5.5.4 When the Council considers the redevelopment of, or is conducting maintenance on playgrounds and reserves, it will have regard to the principals of universal design.

Universal design is the design of products and environments to "be usable by all people to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaption or specialised design."

5.5.5 Remove playgrounds where alternative play facilities are located within 500m of existing playgrounds and there is insufficient demand to justify the continued maintenance and/or renewal of the playground.

5.5.6 Consider opportunities to reflect local identity in new play facilities, including mana whenua histories and cultural.

5.6 Public art

Public art is one of the more visible and accessible forms of art, and some forms of public art can often be best appreciated if located within reserves. However public art can be controversial, and if located in the wrong place, can conflict with the primary purpose of the reserve.

Objectives

1 To allow the installation of public art within reserves where appropriate.

Policies

5.6.1 Permanent public art may only be installed in reserves with the approval of the Council.

The Council may require that an application to install a piece of permanent public art be accompanied by a landscape assessment undertaken by a qualified landscape architect.

5.6.2 The location of any public art installation must be in keeping with the scale and values of the reserve, and it must not unduly impact on the cost of reserve maintenance and operational activities or detract from reserve use.

5.6.3 All permanent art works shall be constructed to a standard and using materials which are appropriate considering both the environment in which it is displayed and the nature of the art work.

5.7 Signs

Signs have an important role in reinforcing a reserve's identity and status. Signs are also essential in aiding identification of hazards that visitors might be exposed to and in providing direction. Some areas have special stories to tell, and the use of interpretive signage in these instances is appropriate.

The use of promotional or advertising signage is one way that organisations can raise income over and above levying their membership. However, this situation needs to be carefully managed so that its presence does not adversely affect the amenity of the park or adjoining areas.

Objectives

1 To provide sufficient signs of a design appropriate to the park to facilitate public use and enjoyment of the outdoor recreational environment.

2 To control the displaying of advertising and sponsorship signs on reserves.

Policies

5.7.1 Provide the minimum amount of signage necessary to ensure the effective communication of park information relating to the area, including history of the place and any cultural associations the park or, public interest information, identification, facilities, directions, rules, and regulations.

5.7.2 All public signs (other than regulatory signs) will be designed to the Council's standard for park signs as per the Signage and Wayfinding Design Guide 2021.

5.7.3 All signs on reserves, other than those erected by the Council, shall require approval of the Council.

A resource consent may also be required in accordance with the District Plan requirements.

5.7.4 All advertising billboards and other commercial signs (as defined in the Council's operative District Plan) shall be prohibited unless facing into the reserve or approved by the Council as part of a naming right or in conjunction with a specific temporary event.

The Council will work with occupiers of parks and reserves to phase out existing signs that do not comply with this policy.

5.7.5 Subject to the approval of the Council, permit the erection of temporary scoreboards and large format television displays or similar for approved events.

5.8 Trails

Recreational trails are used for walking, cycling and horse riding. In general, walkers and cyclists can be accommodated on the same trail, whereas horses typically require dedicated trails.

Many reserves may provide convenient access as an alternative to footpaths adjacent to roadways. The Reserves Act 1977 allows for "footpaths" on parks where these are for public recreation or enjoyment or are necessary for the public using the park. While pathways are not primarily for public recreation or enjoyment, they do have a value for recreation and are consistent with the Reserves Act 1977.

Objectives

1 To facilitate walking, cycling and horse riding by providing trails of a standard appropriate to the recreational setting and expectations of users.

Policies

5.8.1 Subject to the approval of the Council, permit the construction and maintenance of trails for walkers, cyclists and horse riders to facilitate the use and enjoyment of the reserves subject to the policies 5.8.2 – 5.8.6.

5.8.2 Design trails to accepted industry standards and best practice according to the intended trail user requirements.

5.8.3 Where new trails are proposed, a detailed plan shall be prepared showing the trail standard, route, environmental mitigation measures, together with details of how funding will be provided for on-going maintenance.

5.8.4 Permit cyclists (including electric assisted bicycles) and dogs (where kept under continuous control) on trails unless specifically prohibited as indicated by a bylaw.

5.8.5 Prohibit horses from walking and cycling trails unless a specific exemption is approved by the Council and indicated by way of appropriate signage.

5.8.6 Prohibit motorbikes from all trails unless a specific exemption is approved by the Council and indicated by way of appropriate signage.

5.8.7 Organised mountain-bike races, bicycle races, cross-country events and other similar events are generally permitted on trails within reserves subject to the approval of the Council .

5.9 Disc Golf

Disc Golf (or Frisbee golf) is well established in many parks around the world. Disc Golf is like regular golf. The goal is to get a Frisbee (or disc) into a purpose made chain net from the teeing ground into the hole in the least number of throws possible.

Objectives

1 To facilitate the use of suitable reserves for Disc Golf.

Policies

5.9.1 To permit the construction and maintenance of Disc Golf facilities on suitable reserves subject to the preparation of a feasibility report and plan for the safe operation and sustainable maintenance of facilities.

6.0 USE

6.1 Piloted Aircraft

General aircraft including fixed-wing planes, helicopters and paragliders may at times use reserves. See also *Policy 6.7 Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems.*

Aircraft use may impact negatively on reserve users and neighbours due to noise, occupation of space or the potential for injury.

Objectives

1 To prohibit the use of reserves for aircraft operations other than for approved purposes.

Policies

6.1.1 Prohibit the launching and landing of aircraft (including drones, paragliders, and hang-gliders) from reserves unless for park management, emergency or search and rescue purposes, or unless otherwise permitted in an individual or group reserve management plan.

6.1.2 Subject to the approval of the Council, temporary permission may be given to aircraft operators to use aircraft from certain reserves where there is no other practical launching/landing place or for special events.

In granting any approvals, the Council may impose conditions, and in the case of commercial operations charge a fee for the use of the reserve.

6.2 Circuses and traders

The Council occasionally receives requests from circuses, traders, and other operators for use of parks and reserves. Such events provide short-term entertainment opportunities for local communities. These types of use can have effects greater than those of other forms of temporary commercial use.

Generally, these types of events adversely affect the health of turf, cause short, medium and long term compaction, and can interfere with competition use.

Objectives

1 To allow occasional use of reserves for circuses, sideshows, and similar uses where the occupation does unduly impact on other reserve users.

Policies

6.2.1 Permit by way of a temporary licence, circuses, side shows and like operations where such occupation does not unduly interfere with other reserve users including organised sport. Policies 6.3.1 – 6.3.9 will apply to all such events.

6.2.2 A fee and bond may be required for all organised uses of reserves. The fee and/or bond will be set by the Council's Fees and Charges Schedule.

6.3 Events

Any proposed use for special events requires due consideration of the extent of possible damage to reserves, any effects on other use or users, and any effects on adjoining land use or users before approval is given. The Council

reserves the right to close reserves or to decline applications for use where conditions warrant.

Events can enhance the public use and enjoyment of reserves and contribute to the diversity and vibrancy of the community. Events with large numbers of people and activities can also adversely affect the park and its neighbours. The Council therefore retains full discretion over the number, nature, and organisation of any event on Council reserves or in a Council owned/operated building or facility.

Use of reserves for an organised event requires prior approval of the Council. See also *7.2.2 Licences (other than Grazing).*

Objectives

1 To allow reserves to be used for public and private events and other occasional use.

2 To manage the use of reserves for events and occasional use so that it is consistent with the reserve values and existing use.

Policies

6.3.1 Events, social activities religious gatherings, Ngai Tahu cultural and customary activities, weddings, functions, and exhibitions will be allowed on reserves, provided such an activity is an appropriate use of that site, and any adverse effects on other users or lessees, the park and park neighbours of such activities can be appropriately managed otherwise avoided. .

Note: District Plan rules apply, and resource consent may also be required.

6.3.2 Application for temporary use of reserves must be received by the Council in writing at least three weeks (21 days) prior to the proposed event.

6.3.3 Where necessary, for the maintenance or protection of reserves or for the safety of park users, part, or all of the reserve, may be closed to public access.

6.3.4 Where part or all of a reserve is to be closed to the public for event use, notification of this will be made prior to the activity causing the closure.

Notification will be made via suitable digital media and in the public notice column in the local community newspaper at least one week before the closure.

Where closure is required by a body other than the Council, that body will be responsible for meeting the cost of public notification.

6.3.5 Reserves are required to be left in the condition on which it was found prior to the event, to the satisfaction of the Council.

6.3.6 A fee and bond may be required for all organised uses of reserves. The fee and/or bond will be set by the Council's Fees and Charges Schedule.

6.3.7 Bonds may be waived at the discretion of the Council. Applications for the waiver of bonds need to be made in writing at least five working days before the event. Considerations for applications for waiving bonds will include:

a. The willingness and ability of the applicant to repair any damage by non-cash means such as labour and supply of materials.
b. The adoption of damage avoidance or mitigation measures.

c. If applications relate to a Ngai Tahu cultural, customary or community activity.

6.3.8 Bonds will be set at such a level that any possible damage can be repaired at no cost to the Council.

Amounts in excess of repair costs will be refunded to users. If bonds do not adequately cover the cost of repairing damage, then the difference will be charged to the group using the reserve.

6.3.9 Event organisers shall be responsible for ensuring that their activity and any associated buildings, structures or other devices complies with the Reserves Act 1977, Resource Management Act 1991 and its instruments (including the District Plan), the Building Act 1991 and any other relevant statutory instruments or requirements of road control authorities.

6.4 Fireworks displays.

Groups occasionally wish to use reserves for fireworks displays. These organised displays are controlled by legislation other than the Reserves Act 1977 and require the operator to be an approved handler for outdoor pyrotechnic displays by WorkSafe New Zealand. If the adverse effect of fireworks displays on park values are avoided, remedied or mitigated, short duration fireworks displays are an acceptable use of reserves.

Objective

1 To allow fireworks displays on reserves subject to all adverse effects on park values being avoided, remedied, or mitigated.

Policies

6.4.1 Fireworks displays are only permitted where the Council is satisfied that the potential for damage to the reserve and adjoining properties can be adequately addressed.

6.4.2 Written applications should be made at least 20 working days before the proposed event.

Conditional approval will be given upon written application to Council. Final approval will be given once the required external permissions have been obtained.

6.4.3 A condition of approval will include the requirement for sufficient public liability insurance.

6.5 Freedom camping

At present the Council does not have bylaws made under the Freedom Camping Act 2011 controlling freedom camping on public land. As such freedom camping is generally permitted on public land controlled by the Council except for reserves. Camping on reserves is prohibited under the Reserves Act 1977 unless the camping occurs on areas set aside for that purpose or within areas defined on management plans (Sec 41(1) e).

It is therefore appropriate that the Council establishes its policy with respect to freedom camping on reserves covered by this management plan.

Freedom camping can have a number of impacts. These include:

- disposal of toilet and other waste contaminating the environment
- loss of views and the visual dominance of camping vehicles
- perceived or real appropriation of public land for extended residential activity.
- displacement of other recreational users due to occupation of car parks, loss of privacy or overuse of facilities and resources (such as water)
- damage to the environment with overuse of popular areas.

Where warranted, controlling numbers, limiting the length of stay and requiring the use of self-contained vehicles, can usually mitigate these impacts.

Freedom camping also offers a number of benefits including:

- increased security and passive surveillance
- economic benefits to small communities
- private benefits to the freedom campers
- giving communities the opportunity to host large numbers of people for special events.

Camping vehicles that are certified self-contained, in accordance with the Self-contained Motor Vehicles Legislation Act 2023, are considered to have less impact on the physical environment because of their ability to contain their waste and dispose of waste appropriately at designated dumping stations. 'Self-contained' refers to a motorhome or campervan that can store waste for a minimum of three days.

In recognition of the value of camping as a recreational activity, allowance for overnight stays in self-contained vehicles has been made for limited periods on certain reserves. Gore has recently been recognised as a Motorhome Friendly Town.

Objectives

1 To allow organised camping events provided that the adverse effects of camping can be avoided, remedied, or mitigated.

2 To protect reserves from the effects of uncontrolled freedom camping.

3 To provide for temporary camping that enables Ngai Tahu cultural or customary activities to be undertaken.

Policies

6.5.1 The Council may approve camping events where there is evidence that the adverse effects of camping can be appropriately managed, otherwise avoided. Adverse effects include those affecting:

a. waste.
b. water.
c. damage to the park or wider environment; and
d. effects on park use, users, and neighbours.
e. Ngai Tahu cultural values

All applications are to be in writing and forwarded to the Council at least 20 working days before the event. Policy 6.3 will apply to all such events. Any approval must comply with the relevant legislation including health, safety and fire regulations.

6.5.2 Prohibit freedom camping on all reserves unless in accordance with the above policies or specifically provided for in the policies within any other operative reserve management plan.

6.6 Liquor licenses

The selling of liquor is seen as one means of reserve occupiers raising funds for their activity. The consumption of liquor can, however, have adverse effects on the park, other users, and neighbours. Adverse effects arise from club's requirements to extend buildings to allow for the sale of liquor and from noise and damage. These effects may diminish the recreation and landscape values of the reserve.

Reserve users can request liquor licenses for regular liquor sales in association with their activity (e.g. sports clubrooms) or for special or one-off types of events where liquor is to be sold or supplied incidental to the principal purpose of the occasion or event being held. The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 governs liquor licenses.

In its role of reserve administrator, the Council can support or oppose the granting of a liquor license and may (depending on the delegation) be the decision-maker in regard to authorisations involving the sale of liquor.

In terms of liquor consumption, the Gore District Council Alcohol Ban Bylaw 2017 regulates liquor consumption in certain public places. A total prohibition is in place for those reserves within the Gore Liquor Ban Area and the Mataura Liquor Ban Area.

Objectives

1 Lawful liquor consumption is allowed where provided for under the Council's liquor control bylaws and the effects on the reserve, reserve values, reserve users and reserve neighbours can be appropriately managed.

Policies

6.6.1 Liquor Licenses are issued by the District Licensing Committee

6.6.2 The use of clubrooms for social purposes shall be ancillary to the principal purpose of the reserve i.e. sport and recreation.

6.7 Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems

Model aircraft, drones and other unmanned aerial vehicles are controlled by the Civil Aviation Rules as Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS).

The recreational and commercial use of RPAS is becoming more commonplace and will no doubt increase as technology improves and RPAS reduce in cost.

The persistent and uncontrolled use of RPAS can have negative effects on neighbours and other park users including noise and the potential for injury.

While RPAS use has similar impacts to those of conventional model aircraft with respect to noise and potential for injury, the frequent inclusion of on-board cameras also introduces issues of privacy, which park users have a right to expect. Reserves may also be ideal places for commercial RPAS photographers and surveyors to launch RPAS from given their generally open nature.

The Civil Aviation Rules require unlicensed operators of RPAS which weigh less than 15kg and who wish to fly their aircraft under 120m during the day to keep clear of all aircraft and not fly:

- beyond line of sight
- within 4km of an aerodrome
- above people who have not given their consent
- above property unless consent has been obtained from the property owner

These rules set the Council's policy with respect to the operation of RPAS from reserves and where permitted, provide the operator with the necessary consent to operate from the reserve.

Objectives

1 To limit the use of model aircraft and RPAS on reserves to authorised or emergency use only unless provided for in the specific policies of individual or group reserve management plans.

Policies

6.7.1 Prohibit the use of RPAS on reserves unless required for reserve management purposes, search and rescue (including search and rescue training) or as provided for in the specific policies of individual or group reserve management plans.

6.7.2 Temporary permission may be given to licensed RPAS operators to use RPAS from reserves where there is no other practical launching place.

In every case an application shall be made in writing to the Council, and if approved may be subject to conditions. The Council may also charge a fee for the use of the reserve for commercial purposes.

6.8 Motor vehicles

Unauthorised use of motor vehicles on reserves is prohibited under the Reserves Act 1977. Whether deliberate or not, vehicles can cause damage to reserves and assets, and can also pose a safety risk to other park users. Reserves are also generally people places where pedestrians have the unconditional right of way. However, sometimes it is necessary to take vehicles onto parks. This is usually for maintenance of the reserve and associated facilities such as grass mowing, for the maintenance of utility services, and in emergencies such as in the event of a fire or an injury, for access to the scene by emergency services and the police.

Objectives

1 To limit the use of motor vehicles on reserves to authorised or emergency use only unless provided for in the specific policies of individual or group reserve management plans.

Policies

6.8.1 Only authorised motor vehicles or emergency services appliances may have access to reserves unless provided for in the specific policies of individual or group reserve management plans.

6.8.2 All other motor vehicles, including motorbikes, can only use designated roads and car parks unless provided for in the specific policies of individual or group reserve management plans.

6.8.3 Temporary permission may be given to members of the public and neighbours to use motor vehicles on certain reserves where there is no other practical access to the property they are trying to access.

In every case an application shall be made in writing to the Council, and if approved may be subject to conditions. A bond may be required at the discretion of the Council to cover the cost of reinstatement to the Council's satisfaction.

6.8.4 Damage caused by unauthorised use of motor vehicles will be repaired by the Council, with the costs being recovered from the offender.

6.8.5 Abandoned vehicles will be removed by Council, and the costs recovered from either;

a. The offender; or
b. The vehicle owner; or if unknown
c. The disposal of the vehicle.

6.8.6 Permit vehicle access associated with the ongoing operation, maintenance, development, and upgrade of the National Grid transmission lines.

7.0 OCCUPATION

7.1 Multipurpose facilities

Some existing reserve facilities could sustain higher levels of use, and the sharing of such facilities would prevent unnecessary duplication and cost.

Sub-letting of facilities by sports bodies can generate revenue and spread the load of paying for overheads such as power. Such uses must however be consistent with the purposes for which the reserve is held. For example, commercial activities such as offices may not be appropriate on recreation reserves whereas a childcare facility may be if it can be demonstrated that the facility is ancillary to the use of the reserve (i.e. children are cared for while caregivers use the reserve).

Objectives

1 To encourage the sharing of existing facilities to prevent unnecessary duplication or expansion of facilities.

2 To support the utilisation of buildings on reserves where such use is consistent with the purpose for which the reserve is managed.

Policies

7.1.1 The multiple use of buildings and other facilities by sports and cultural bodies shall be actively encouraged.

7.1.2 Permit the occupation of buildings and other facilities by ancillary uses where these are consistent with the purpose for which the reserve is managed and where such uses will support and sustain further recreational use of the reserve.

7.2. Occupation agreement

The term occupation agreement refers to any lease, licence, easement (including right-of-way and telecommunication agreement), exchange of letter, or other agreement reached between the Council and a person, organisation, or company that is occupying part of a reserve (including below ground assets).

A variety of activities undertaken on Council reserves require specific authorisation for the occupation of space. Leases, licenses, or easements are the most common forms of authorisation granted by the Council to a person, organisation, or company that is occupying or using part of a reserve, long term.

A *lease* grants a legal right for exclusive possession of reserve land for specified activities.

An *easement* gives a precise right of access, or a right to lay infrastructure (that is, to use the land in a particular way). It must be registered on the land title or Gazette notice for the land.

A *licence* gives a non-exclusive right over the land, for specified activities, and can only be granted for commercial activities, grazing or activities contemplated in s.74 of the Act.

Details of these different agreements and policies relating to each are detailed below.

The Council's power to grant leases, licenses and easements over parks varies depending on the status of the reserve concerned and the rights transferred

from the Crown. Each agreement will need to refer to specific sections of the Reserves Act 1977 dealing with the reserve under consideration.

It is also important to note that depending on the activity, other permits or consents may be required of the applicant before an agreement can be exercised e.g. resource consent under the Resource Management Act, or a liquor licence.

This policy is to be read in conjunction with *7.1 Multi-purpose facilities.*

Objectives

1. *To confirm the current occupation of reserves for approved uses and facilities by the granting of occupation agreements where users can demonstrate the sustainability of their occupation.*

2. *To protect reserve values by minimising the number of buildings, easements, and utilities on reserves.*

3. *To ensure adequate compensation is provided to remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of all utility, stormwater discharge, drainage rights, and underground facilities on reserves.*

4. *To require compensation for all temporary or permanent effects on reserve values caused by rights-of-way, easements, access ways, leases, licences, or network utilities.*

5. *To permit reasonable access to holder of easements for the inspection and maintenance of their assets and networks on or across reserves.*

6. *To limit timeframes for easements and rights-of-way agreements (e.g. linked to the life of the building or activity).*

   Applications will be assessed on an individual basis, with an intention that the reserve values will be reinstated at the completion of the agreement period.

7. *To permit the leasing of existing residences on reserves only where such occupation can provide a passive surveillance benefit to the reserve.*

7.2.1 Leases

Policies

7.2.1.1 Any permanent exclusive use of reserves, including buildings, will be subject to a lease.

7.2.1.2 *New Leases*

Land may be leased to groups and organisations for the following purposes:

a. The construction of sports facilities and associated buildings at the groups or organisation's expense.
b. The construction of buildings and other structures that increase or improve the use of the reserve for recreation at the groups or organisation's expense.

Provided that the proposed activities cannot satisfactorily take place in existing facilities (including those occupied by other reserve users), or elsewhere in the locality.

7.2.1.3 *Existing Leases*

Whenever possible, existing leases will be renegotiated. In cases where they do not comply with the policies of the Management Plan or, in the case of land that is subject to the Reserves Act 1977, with the requirements of the Act, the occupation may be required to cease.

7.2.1.4 *Expired Leases or Occupancies without Leases*

Where users have occupied reserves without formal leases or where previous leases have expired, the Council will review the use, sustainability, and suitability of the occupation prior to issuing a new occupancy agreement.

The Council may decline issuing a new lease where the use is insufficient, or the sustainability or suitability of an occupation cannot be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council.

7.2.1.5 Leases shall incorporate the appropriate provisions of the Reserves Act 1977, except where the Council's tenure of the land requires otherwise, and shall incorporate where necessary, the policies detailed in this management plan document and other Council documents.

7.2.1.6 Any new or renegotiated lease shall include:

a. A clause requiring that all details of financial income and expenditure be made available on request to the Council.
b. A clause requiring that there will be no subletting of the leased land or of the building erected thereon without the prior approval of the Council.

7.2.1.7 Car parking requirements of a potential lessee should be considered. *Policy 5.2 - Car Parking and Access* applies.

7.2.1.8 The notification of proposed leases within publicly notified management plans shall serve as public notice for the purposes of the Reserves Act 1977.

7.2.1.9 All outgoing costs associated with leases and other agreements are the responsibility of the lessee or holder of the agreement.

7.2.1.10 Rents will be payable on all leases, in accordance with current Council policy.

Rents for approved users (e.g. voluntary recreation facilities, approved community users) will be set at an agreed level. Other rents (e.g. commercial use, residential tenancies) will be based on 'market' levels.

7.2.1.11 Existing residential properties located on reserves may be leased to a private individual on the condition that they provide passive security to the site through monitoring inappropriate activity and are required to notify the appropriate Council officer or the police as required.

7.2.2 Licences (other than grazing)

Licence to occupy grants the non-exclusive right to use a park for a specific purpose.

Licences for commercial activities such as events, entertainment, street trading, vending, filming, commercial photography, product launches, personal training etc. may be granted subject to an assessment on likely impacts of existing reserve users and the likely benefits of the proposed activity in terms of recreation and reserve promotion or use.

The Reserves Act 1977 permits the granting of licences for communication stations and any works connected with the station.

Policies

7.2.2.1 Licences may be granted subject to an assessment on likely impacts of existing reserve users and the likely benefits of the proposed activity in terms of recreation and reserve promotion or use.

7.2.2.2 Applications for licences will need to be made in writing.

7.2.2.3 Licences will include provision for public access where this is appropriate and desirable.

7.2.2.4 Should a licence holder wish to enclose part of a reserve and/or charge an entry fee (including for car parking) for a temporary event; this shall only occur as detailed in the conditions of any licence granted.

Exclusive use may be allowed for special sporting and recreation events for up to six days at a time and up to a total of 40 days each calendar year at any one reserve. The Council may set a charge for this exclusive use.

7.2.2.5 A rental may be charged for all licences.

The Council may charge a rental other than a market rental for approved recreational or management purposes.

7.2.2.6 It shall be a condition of all licences negotiated that the Council may, before expiry, cancel all or part of the tenancy at one month's notice, should the land be required for recreational use or if the licensee fails to meet the conditions of the licence.

7.2.2.7 It shall be a condition of every licence that the Council will not compensate occupiers for improvements upon termination of the agreement.

7.2.2.8 It shall be a condition of every licence that the tenant may not sublet or assign the licence to any other party.

7.2.2.9 Licences may be granted for communication stations and any works connected with the station, in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 where adverse effects are mitigated.

7.2.3 Grazing licences

Some reserves from time to time may not be required for the purposes for which they were classified or have inadequate demand to justify mowing and other maintenance activities. Section 72 of the Reserves Act enables the Council to issue licences to enable parties other than the Council to graze reserves to reduce maintenance costs and keep the land in reasonable condition until such time that it is required for recreational use.

Such agreements shall include a condition providing adequate safeguards to prevent the destruction of or damage to any natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora and fauna.

Policies

7.2.3.1 Grazing licences may be granted subject to an assessment on likely impacts of existing reserve users and effects of grazing on the reserve values.

7.2.3.2 Applications for licences will need to be made in writing.

7.2.3.3 Licences will include provision for public access (subject to conditions) where this is appropriate and desirable. Such conditions may include a restriction on dogs or seasonal closures for lambing.

7.2.3.4 A rental may be charged for all licences. The Council may charge a rental other than a market rental for approved recreational or management purposes.

7.2.3.5 It shall be a condition of all licences negotiated that the Council may, before expiry, cancel all or part of the tenancy at one month's notice, should the land be required for recreational use or if the licensee fails to meet the conditions of the licence.

7.2.3.6 It shall be a condition of every licence that the Council will not compensate occupiers for improvements upon termination of the agreement.

7.2.3.7 It shall be a condition of every licence that the tenant may not sublet or assign the licence to any other party.

7.2.3.8 All licences shall include a condition providing adequate safeguards to prevent the destruction of or damage to any natural, scenic, historic,

cultural, archaeological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora and fauna**.**

7.2.4 Easements (above ground)

An easement lawfully grants the rights for one person to use another person's land for a specified purpose, in this case the use of reserves for access or utility facilities.

Easements, for assets above ground, can have a negative effect on reserve values and as such they will be limited and may be declined by the Council where alternatives exist or where the impact on the reserve is considered unacceptable.

Easements granted will have limited timeframes (e.g. linked to the life of the building or an activity) and annual fees for rental may be required. Existing easements may also be required to pay rental fees. Conditions regarding reinstatement of the site at the completion of the agreement period may also be included with any permission granted. By not granting easements in perpetuity, and requiring reinstatement of the site, the values of the reserves will be re-established.

Policy 8.1 - Encroachments should be considered in conjunction with this section.

Policies

7.2.4.1 Applications for easements must be made in writing and contain the following information :

a. A statement of alternative location or options and their costs.
b. Discussion on why these alternative options cannot be used.
c. Evidence that the easement will not unduly detract from the purpose of the park; and
d. A diagram of the proposed works and a survey.

7.2.4.2 An easement will be required for all above ground facilities crossing a reserve. The term of the easement shall be set to reflect the life of the asset or activity.

7.2.4.3 An as-built plan of all infrastructure shall be provided to the Council.

7.2.4.4 All legal costs and the costs of formation and maintenance to the Council's satisfaction shall be borne by the grantee.

7.2.4.5 Payment for the benefit of an easement shall be made as a yearly rental or lump sum.

7.2.5.6 The Council will require those holding easements for services crossing reserves to meet the costs of maintaining the service. The Council will provide reasonable access for the maintenance of services and network utilities.

7.2.5.7 Permit vehicle access associated with the ongoing operation, maintenance, development, and upgrade of the National Grid transmission lines.

7.2.5.8 When access or utilities are no longer required, they shall be removed from the site, the area reinstated to the Council's satisfaction, with the costs recovered from the services/utility owner.

7.2.5.9 The Council as the administering authority is not required to obtain an easement for public works undertaken by the Council.

7.2.5 Easements for underground facilities

Property owners may be responsible for maintaining utility facilities (stormwater, wastewater, sewerage, water, electrical and telecommunication cables) connecting between their property and the main network operator's facilities. Where network operators are not responsible for these connecting

facilities, the owner of the private property being serviced by these facilities is responsible for the maintenance of pipes or lines etc. and the reinstatement of reserve following work being carried out on facilities.

It is important for the Council to know the location and ownership of private utility facilities crossing reserves so that their location can be taken into consideration when development, enhancement or maintenance work is being planned or carried out on the park.

Policies

7.2.5.1 Applications for pipes, cabling, discharge or drainage rights must be made in writing and contain the following information :

a. A statement of alternative pipe location or discharge options and their costs.
b. Discussion on why these alternative options cannot be used.
c. Evidence that the pipes or discharge will not detract from the purpose of the park; and
d. A diagram of the proposed works and a survey.

7.2.5.2 An easement or formal agreement will be required for every pipe, cable, or discharge on a reserve.

7.2.5.3 An as-built plan of all infrastructure shall be provided to the Council.

7.2.5.4 All legal costs and the costs of formation and maintenance to the Council's satisfaction shall be borne by the grantee.

7.2.5.5 Payment for the benefit of a pipe, cable or drainage easement shall be made as a yearly rental or lump sum.

7.2.5.6 The Council will require those holding easements for services crossing reserves to meet the costs of maintaining the pipes or cables. The Council will provide reasonable access for the maintenance of services and network utilities.

7.2.5.7 When services and utilities are no longer required, they shall be removed from the site, the area reinstated to the Council's satisfaction, with the costs recovered from the services/utility owner.

7.2.5.8 The Council as the administering authority is not required to obtain an easement for public works undertaken by the Council.

7.3 Facilities and chattels abandonment

Changes in levels of population and participation sometimes result in sports clubs and groups dissolving, amalgamating, or falling into recess. A consequence of this is the abandonment of facilities such as playing courts, practice nets, clubrooms etc.

Objectives

1. To ensure buildings or structures that are of benefit to reserve users are retained.

2. To ensure that at all times reserves are safe and well-presented public places.

3. To seek the adaptive reuse or relocation of buildings where practical.

4. To ensure the owner of a building or structure is responsible for the maintenance and security of a building until disposal has occurred.

Policies

7.3.1 The owner of a building or structure will dispose of the facility under the terms of the lease agreement and in conjunction with this policy.

7.3.2 Where a building or other structure is no longer required by an occupier or the Council, the following steps will be taken in priority order:

a. The occupier will be required to find a new approved occupier (as permitted by relevant Acts, or policies) or remove the building or structure from the park.
b. If the occupier cannot either find a new suitable occupier or remove the building or structure, then the Council will take reasonable efforts to find a new suitable occupier or use for the building.
c. If no suitable occupier or use can be found, the Council will consider moving the building or structure.
d. The Council will have the option to tender or sell the building (not the land) as an alternative to demolishing it, providing it can be removed from the site.
e. Where the building or structure is not compatible with the primary function and values of the park, it will be removed from the park.
f. Where the Council does not own the building, fees and costs associated with removal or demolition of the building and or structure and reinstatement of the park to the Council's satisfaction shall be charged to the owner.

8.0 NEIGHBOURS

8.1 Encroachments

An encroachment is the use or development of a part of a reserve for private purposes that has not been authorised by the Council in writing. This includes, but is not limited to, fences, structures, earthworks, gardens, plantings, access ways, retaining walls, dumping of fill for reclamation, and other usage that gives the appearance of private ownership or restricts public access.

Encroachments from neighbouring properties into reserves are exacerbated when these properties are sold without the purchaser realising that land, they believe they are buying is actually part of the reserve.

Where the encroached land is reserve, the Council is unable to lease or otherwise formalise the occupation unless the occupation is consistent with the purposes of the Reserves Act 1977. Council must therefore enforce the removal of encroachments.

Objectives

1 To prohibit encroachments and seek to remove encroachments where they occur.

Policies

8.1.1 Prohibit encroachment of reserve land.

8.1.2 Require encroachments to be removed by the encroaching property owner including reinstatement of the reserve to the satisfaction of the Council.

8.1.3 Require the fencing of property boundaries in accordance with the Fencing Act 1978 where encroachment is recidivist.

8.1.4 Consider disposal or exchange of encroached reserve land only where the land is owned by the Council (and not derived from the Crown) and there is a clear and substantive public benefit and rationale for disposal or exchange.

In such cases all costs associated with the investigation and disposal are to be meet by the applicant.

8.2 Fencing

The Fencing Act 1978 sets out the general principle that the occupiers of adjoining land share equally the cost of erecting an adequate boundary fence other than where the property adjoins a legal road.

In addition, fences or barriers may be required to prevent vehicular access to grounds, and where it is desirable to enclose service areas, caretakers' residences, or the premises of exclusive sports user areas.

The design and location of fences have a major influence on both the use and the appearance of the park. In many cases, fences can be replaced or screened by appropriate planting.

Objectives

1 To erect fences or barriers where necessary to protect park values.

2 To erect fences or barriers to ensure that the park can be used safely.

3 *To erect fences or barriers where necessary to manage the adverse effects of park use on neighbours.*

4 *To define the boundaries of the park, exclusive use areas or playing surfaces where necessary.*

5 *To minimise the responsibility of the Council for providing and maintaining boundary fences on reserves*

Policies

8.2.1 Where greenfield development or subdivision occurs adjacent to reserves, the Council will seek a fencing covenant to be placed on the title, in accordance with the Fencing Act 1978, to exempt the Council from contributing to fencing costs.

8.2.2 Where a fencing covenant is not in place, the Council will meet its boundary fencing obligations under the Fencing Act 1978 by meeting up to a half-share cost of boundary fences in accordance with its current fencing contribution policy.

8.2.3 The Council shall in each case determine the type of fence appropriate to the character, use and environs of the park, and follow the procedures prescribed by the Fencing Act 1978.

8.2.4 Where, in the opinion of the Council, a standard fence is adequate, an adjoining owner who wishes a non-standard fence shall contribute to any costs in excess of the cost of a standard fence.

8.2.5 Where an occupier of a reserve seeks the enclosure of its facilities, the cost of erecting and maintaining appropriate fences to the satisfaction of the Council shall be borne by the park occupier.

8.2.6 The erection of pedestrian gates in fences bounding private properties may be permitted with the written approval of the Council.

In considering applications for such gates, the Council will consider the likely effect of the use of the gate on park values, particularly recreational and ecological values.

The Council will not contribute to the costs associated with pedestrian access gates.

9.0 MANAGEMENT

9.1 Hazardous substances

Hazardous substances such as chemicals and biological agents, in some circumstances, may need to be used in the maintenance of reserves or operation of facilities on reserves such as swimming pools. It is important to assess the risks and if needed minimise the effects for reserve users and neighbours.

Objectives

1 To ensure that where is it considered necessary to use hazardous substances, application is undertaken in a manner that minimises the potential risk to reserve users and neighbours.

2 *To ensure the application of hazardous substances such as chemicals is undertaken in a safe, efficient manner that minimises disruption to the public and achieves the desired result*.

Polices

9.1.1 Where hazardous chemicals are to be applied; the entire operation shall be undertaken in accordance with the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and the Agri-chemical User Code of Practice.

9.1.2 The Council will minimise the use of hazardous chemicals and aim to use the least toxic option available to be effective.

9.1.3 Where hazardous chemicals are to be used; consideration shall be given to the times for application and methods undertaken to ensure the risk to reserve users and neighbours is minimised.

9.1.4 The Council or contracting staff shall be suitably qualified to undertake the application or disposal of hazardous substances and are provided with at least the minimum level of safety equipment required.

9.1.5 The applicator may erect warning signs on site where the park has been sprayed or applied with pesticides and insecticides.

9.1.6 Hazardous substances such as herbicides shall only be used where there is no practicable or financially feasible alternative control measure.

9.2 Heritage conservation

It is important to recognise and retain heritage features, which may include historic structures, locations with cultural heritage values and archaeological sites. Such sites add to the depth of experience for visitors and local residents when they visit the reserves and provide physical evidence of and/or place-based context for historic events. Some heritage features are protected through being listed in the Gore District Plan. In addition, the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 provides legal protection for archaeological sites.

An archaeological site is described in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Act 2014 as any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that:

(i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and

(ii) provides or may provide, though investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.

All archaeological sites are automatically protected regardless of whether they have been previously recorded or not. An archaeological authority from Heritage New Zealand is required to modify or destroy any archaeological site.

Objectives

1. *To ensure that sites of heritage significance are identified, recorded, accorded an appropriate level of protection, and maintained for the enjoyment and education of future generations.*

2. *To work with the community to assist with site restoration and interpretation.*

Polices

9.2.1 Sites of historical significance will be protected, preserved, and maintained.

9.2.2 Any development work carried out on or adjacent to historic structures shall be sympathetic to their historical context and carried out in liaison with Heritage New Zealand and Hokonui Runanga.

9.2.3 Work (repairs, maintenance, and alterations) carried out on historic structures will be informed and carried out by appropriately skilled consultants and contractors and be in accordance with the principles of the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Heritage Value.

Note: Approvals may be required under the Council's District Plan.

9.2.4 In the case of development work on reserves that has the potential to impact on known or suspected archaeological sites, Heritage New Zealand will be consulted at as early a stage as possible, and an archaeological authority will be obtained if one is required.

9.3 Natural heritage conservation

The network of reserves within the District is important for the protection and enhancement of natural heritage, biodiversity, and ecological and mana whenua cultural values. This includes the protection and enhancement of native flora and fauna and the relationship mana whenua hold with them as kaitiaki. It also includes the protection of landscape and geological features, and the associations with these sites and areas held by mana whenua.

The Reserves Act ranks the protection of the natural environment (including native flora and fauna, biological associations and intrinsic worth) highly for a suite of reserve types. These include scenic and nature reserves.

The Council's District Plan contains provisions for protecting natural heritage, and resource consent may be required for some activities that may affect those values. The Council has an opportunity to demonstrate best practice in ecological restoration and the protection and enhancement of natural values through the management of its reserves.

Objectives

1. *To ensure existing areas of significant natural value within the district's reserves are protected and preserved in perpetuity.*

2. *To improve biodiversity values, ecological integrity, and ecological connections present within the district's reserves.*

3. *To restore degraded ecosystems and native biodiversity within reserves.*

4. *To ensure scenic and nature reserves protected primarily for their natural or scenic values, and public enjoyment is consistent with the protection of these values.*

5. *To demonstrate ecological restoration techniques and best practice through Council projects and community partnerships taking place in reserves.*

6. *To identify all Significant Natural Areas (SNAs) in parks and reserves owned and/or managed by Council within the first 3 years of plan adoption.*

7. *Ensure existing established activities on SNAs in parks and reserves do not increase in intensity, scale, or character, and do not result in a loss of extent, or degradation of ecological integrity.*

Polices

9.3.1 Where reserves have identified significant natural values, management will focus as a minimum on preventing net loss of existing natural values, including the ecological processes underpinning them and Ngai Tahu cultural values associated with them.

9.3.2 Activities or development will be managed in ways that avoids the loss of identified significant natural values and Ngai Tahu cultural values.

9.3.3 Existing natural native vegetation cover will be maintained in reserves, and particularly where the reserve contributes to:

a. an ecological corridor
b. waterways and wetlands
c. sites with high biodiversity values

9.3.4 Planning and implementation of natural heritage improvement initiatives is undertaken to:

a. encourage native wildlife through the provision and maintenance of suitable habitat.
b. be directed to nurturing natural regeneration, and restoration work in reserves containing significant natural values as the highest priority, along with any reserve found to contain threatened plant or animal species.
c. seek to achieve or enhance ecological connections between natural areas.
d. when undertaking restoration planting, source native species from the same ecological district and preferably from the same locality except where other native species or introduced species are the most appropriate means of achieving the purposes of section 51(1) or 19(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977.
e. support other agencies in implementing threatened species recovery plans.
f. work toward restoring and improving the mana and mauri of the taiao (environment).

9.3.5 Pest management programs will implement the Regional Pest Management Strategy collaborating with Environment Southland and other relevant management agencies to co-ordinate and complement pest management efforts across the District.

9.3.6 Pest management outside of the Regional Pest Management Strategy priorities will be targeted to protection of significant natural values.

Where infestation is expanding and total control is not feasible, pest management will focus on containment. Where pest species are entrenched and total control is not feasible, pest management will target suppression.

9.3.7 Undertake pest control in a manner that minimises pesticide inputs into the waterways.

9.3.8 Biological control organisms may be used for pest control, subject to the relevant provisions of the Biosecurity Act.

9.3.9 With the permission of the Council, permit the sourcing of seeds and cuttings from recreation or local purpose reserves, for reserve restoration projects and the collection of exotic plant material for non-commercial scientific research or educational purposes from historic or scenic reserves.

The Council will consult with and have regard to the views of iwi regarding applications for authorisation to take plant material for cultural harvest purposes.

9.3.10 Prohibit the release of any domestic or non-native animals including fish into reserves and waterways.

9.4 Memorials and scattering of ashes.

Monuments, plaques, or other memorials may be sited in places associated with people, traditions, or events of exceptional importance in the district.

Memorial planting can enhance the natural character or ecological restoration of a reserve, but care needs to be taken that memorials (and particularly any structures they are attached to), are appropriate for the site in terms of design. On-going access to view the memorials may also be an issue to consider, depending on the existing access, as are any on-going maintenance demands arising from the memorial.

The scattering of ashes from cremation is a deeply significant experience for a loved one's family and friends, however it can be alarming for people working in or using a reserve to realise that they may have inadvertently disturbed ashes from cremation.

The burying of placenta on reserves can also cause difficulty for park management. Families who have buried placenta on reserves may be concerned if such sites are disturbed during redevelopment. For this reason, placenta should not be buried within reserves unless done so with the consent of the Council.

Reserves may be able to accommodate the scattering of ashes or burying of placenta in some cases, but only in managed circumstances.

Objectives

1 To appropriately commemorate people, traditions, or events of exceptional significance to the people of the district

2 To ensure personal memorials do not detract from or damage reserve and cultural values.

Polices

9.4.1 The Council may provide, maintain, repair, and replace commemoration trees, plaques or other memorials in places associated with significant people, traditions or events.

9.4.2 Prohibit the scattering or placement of ashes from cremation or burying of placenta in reserve gardens, or in any place that is easily or frequently accessed by the public.

9.4.3 Permit the placement of personal memorials subject to:

a. Assessment and authorisation by the Council
b. The cost of the memorial and its maintenance being met by the applicant.

In assessing personal memorials, the Council will have regard to the significance of the person or event being commemorated, the proposed location, the scale and nature of the proposed memorial, the maintenance requirements, and the cumulative effects of memorials within the locality.

9.5 Planting of commemorative trees

The Council sometimes receives requests from people wishing to plant commemorative trees. With the passage of time, these plantings assume a historic significance, (i.e. a record of past events) and as such need to be properly identified, recorded, and maintained to a standard consistent with their status.

Objectives

1 To allow the planting of commemorative trees and other plants in accordance with Council's tree policy.

Polices

9.5.1 Permit the planting of trees or other special plantings to commemorate significant events in the life of the district. These events may include visits by dignitaries, commemoration of international, national, and local events, anniversaries of community organisations and other events of a civic nature considered appropriate for formal recognition.

9.5.2 Permission will be subject to the Council approving the species, planting grade, staking and location of commemorative trees.

9.5.3 Plaques associated with commemorative plantings shall be of a size and made of materials that suit the location, taking into consideration the effects of vandalism and the cost of the plaque.

9.5.4 Plaques are to be mounted on a concrete plinth that is then set into the ground at the base of the tree or other plant.

There could however be exceptions (e.g. where the tree is planted in a formal setting with pavement or other built structures) in which case the plaque may be better set direct into the pavement or structure concerned.

9.5.5 The Council will maintain trees and other plants planted to commemorate civic events.

9.5.6 The Council will maintain a register of commemorative trees.

9.5.7 If commemorative plants need to be removed, because they are dead, dying, or diseased, then they may be replaced.

Where replacements are made these will be with the same species or cultivar where possible.

Exceptions occur when the species is inappropriate for the location or is a nuisance.

9.5.8 All commemorative tree planting will be undertaken in accordance with Council's tree policies.

9.6 Waste management

The provision of litterbins in reserves enables the convenient disposal of waste. However, it also has a number of negative effects including:

- the high cost of providing, emptying, and maintaining litter bins.
- visual effects of litter bins and potential waste overflows during peak times
- encouraging vermin such as possums, wasps, and rodents
- lack of waste separation/recycling

As most waste generated is brought to parks in the form of food and drink, many park agencies are encouraging visitors to take their litter home with them. Such policies are known as "carry in/carry out".

Many people walking dogs now carry bags to correctly dispose of dog waste. Litter bins associated with walking tracks are frequently used for this purpose.

Objectives

1. To encourage the removal of litter from parks by users so that it can be appropriately disposed or recycled at home or within an urban centre.

2. To provide litter bins only where there is significant volume of litter generation or dog waste from on-site activities.

Polices

9.6.1 Priority will given to encourage users to 'carry in - carryout". This may require the removal of litterbins in some instances.

9.6.2 The Council may install or remove litterbins as required to minimise waste issues within reserves and to encourage users to take responsibility for their waste.

New litter bins will only be installed where:

a. Litter or dog-waste is being generated by park users; and
b. There is a clearly demonstrated need; and
c. Insufficient litter bins currently exist where it has been determined that a carry-in/carry-out policy will not operate.

9.7 Public health

The provision of quality parks and reserves contributes to an active and healthy community. The Council can also contribute to the health of the community by providing adequate opportunities for protection from the sun in reserves and by supporting Smokefree environments.

Smokefree outdoor areas protect young people from the negative role-modeling effect of smoking. The less young people see smoking around them, the less 'normal' smoking becomes and the less likely they are to take up smoking themselves.

Smokefree reserves also lessen the risk of damage by fire.

In terms of current best practice, committing to smoke free recreation areas is nothing new or extraordinary. Many local authorities have already contributed towards the established Government goal of a smoke free New Zealand by 2025 and adopted smoke free outdoor public places policies that cover areas like playgrounds, parks, sports fields, reserves, and skate-parks.

Users protecting themselves and limiting their exposure to the sun during times of high UV conditions can mitigate the harmful effects of ultraviolet light. The Council can assist by providing shade in reserves where practical. This will generally take the form of tree planting but may take the form of shade structures where appropriate.

Objectives

1. To make all sports parks and playgrounds smokefree.

2. To provide shade in high use reserves.

Polices

9.7.1 All sports parks and playgrounds shall be smoke free.

9.7.2 Council will use a mix of education and signage to promote all reserves as Smokefree.

9.7.3 Provide shade in high use reserves, primarily through tree planting, where practical.

9.8 Reserve naming

Most reserves within the Gore district, both existing and new, are informally named after the name most commonly used by the local community or after the nearest street in the locality. Section 16 (10) of the Reserves Act sets out the procedure for officially naming or renaming reserves.

This policy does not include the naming of geographic features. The New Zealand Geographic Board is the statutory board responsible for assigning official names to geographical features and places in New Zealand. The Board has the following responsibilities:

1. Assigns place names for small urban settlements, localities, mountains, lakes, rivers, waterfalls, harbours, and any other natural features.
2. Investigates any proposed alteration of a place name or any proposed new name.
3. Adopts rules for naming.
4. Examines cases of doubtful spelling

5. Investigates and determines the priority of the discovery of any geographic feature.
6. Collects original Māori place names for recording on official maps.
7. Encourages the use of original Māori place names on official maps.
8. Determines what foreign names should be replaced by Māori or British names.

Where the Council wishes to name a geographic feature, it will make a recommendation to the New Zealand Geographic Board.

Objectives

1 The names of reserves will reflect the district's natural, cultural, and historic heritage.

Polices

9.8.1 Official names for reserves will be determined by the Council following consultation with the mana whenua, and the Mataura Community Board where the reserve is located within the Board's area.

9.8.2 When the name of a reserve has been adopted by Council resolution, the Council will arrange the publication of the name in the New Zealand Gazette.

9.8.3 The name of a reserve should reflect the relevance of the site, its history and use and the purpose for which it was reserved.

9.8.4 While preference will be given to naming areas or features within reserves, they may also be named after deceased individuals if those people have made a significant contribution to the open space and recreational heritage of the Gore district.

9.8.5 Reserve names will not include sponsor names however facilities within reserves may include sponsor names with the approval of Council.

9.8.6 Names will follow the conventions outlined below.

Conventions for naming of parks and reserves

Style guide

The following is a list of "rules" that any proposed name should conform with. Use of the style guide will ensure consistency of naming. Any name suggested needs to be assessed against the style guide.

1 Duplication of names should be avoided.
2 Possessive form (for example John Smith's reserve) should be avoided. If used the apostrophe should be dropped.
3 In general hyphens should be avoided. Preferably, the name should be written either as one word or as separate words.
4 Words should be spelt correctly, including the use of diacritical marks such as macrons as appropriate.
5 Names which would be considered in poor taste or likely to cause offence, should not be used.
6 Established geographical names should not be altered unless for reasons such as to avoid confusion, ambiguity or to standardise spelling.
7 Where an incorrect name has become established by local usage the Council may, in its discretion, retain such incorrect form.

Park or reserve?

Section 2 of the Reserves Act 1977 defines the meaning of the word reserve as any land set apart for any public purpose. As such its meaning is very broad and applies to much of the land held by the Council whether it is administered under the Reserves Act or not.

Many reserves are formally named as a “park” and in practice the two descriptive terms, park, and reserve, are interchangeable in New Zealand.

The term reserve may, however, imply a more restrictive and formal tone whereas the term park may be more open and welcoming. As such the noun used as part of the naming of open space should generally be park rather than reserve unless the land is held under the Reserves Act and has a classification of scenic, nature or scientific reserve. In these cases, it is desirable to reinforce the restrictive nature of the reserve classification and use the noun *reserve* in preference to *park*.

Other suitable nouns for the naming of public places include domain, square and green, forest, wetland etc. The term common should be avoided as it may suggest shared private ownership or a right of harvest.

Selection criteria

These criteria may be used to establish the relative merits of any suggested names and enable officers to arrive at a recommended name. They are listed in order of merit.

1. Historical Person or Event
   This can be for example mana whenua, settlers, early notable people, or events with local association. Naming after persons living or recently deceased should generally be avoided where the issue is potentially sensitive. In all cases the family of deceased persons should be consulted wherever possible.

2. Local Usage
   Proof of establishment and the extent of common usage needs to be determined.

3. Significant geographical feature, landscape, flora, or fauna
   Naming after minor features should be avoided.

4. Published name in any work
   The work needs to be authoritative in the opinion of the Council. However, publishing will not confer establishment.

5. Personal name (surname) for special service
   This can be for conservation, sport, community service or other sphere of activity with local association, which can be duly recognised. Naming after persons living or recently deceased should generally be avoided where the issue is potentially sensitive.

6. Associated name
   That is a part of an association or grouping of names in a suburb.

7. Adjacent street or name of suburb
   The name of the adjacent street or suburb that the park is within.

Sample notice for publication in the New Zealand Gazette

Pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, Gore District Council hereby gives notice that a resolution to the following effect was passed by the Council on [Date]:

"That, pursuant to section 16 (10) of the Reserves Act 1977, the Gore District Council hereby declares that the land vested in the Council and described as [full legal description] being [area] square metres, more or less shall henceforth be known as [adopted name]."

PART B

DOLAMORE PARK SCENIC RESERVE

10.0 SCOPE

The Dolamore Park Scenic Reserve is administered by the Gore District Council and is classified under the Reserves Act 1977 as a scenic reserve under section 3.9(l)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977, with control vested from the Crown to the Gore District Council.

The legal description is:

> Section 1386, Block LXIX/ Hokonui Survey District which contains by measurement 95.1280 hectares (and as described on S010185).

This plan does not include the greater Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve which is administered on behalf of the Crown by the Department of Conservation. The policies contained within this plan, however, have been prepared recognising the close relationship and common objectives of the two reserves.

11.0 DOLAMORE PARK SCENIC RESERVE GOALS[1]

11.1 Reserve Act requirements

The Reserves Act 1977 sets out specific purposes and requirements for scenic reserves:

"It is hereby further declared that every scenic reserve classified for the purposes specified in subsection(1)(b) shall be so administered and maintained under the appropriate provisions of this Act that—

(a) except where the Minister otherwise determines, the flora and fauna, ecological associations, and natural environment and beauty shall as far as possible be preserved:

(b) the public shall have freedom of entry and access to the reserve, subject to the specific powers conferred on administering bodies by sections 55 and 56, to any bylaws under this Act applying to the reserve, and to such conditions and restrictions as the administering body considers to be necessary for the protection and well-being of the reserve and for the protection and control of the public using it:

(c) to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purposes of the retention and preservation of the natural or scenic values, open portions of the reserve may be developed for amenities and facilities where these are necessary to enable the public to obtain benefit and enjoyment from the reserve:

(d) where historic, archaeological, geological, biological, or other scientific features are present in the reserve, those features shall be managed and protected to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve: provided that nothing in this paragraph shall authorise the doing of anything with respect to fauna that would contravene any provision of the Wildlife Act 1953 or any regulations or Proclamation or notification under that Act, or the doing of anything with respect to archaeological features in any reserve that would contravene any provision of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014:

(e) to the extent compatible with the principal or primary purpose of the reserve, its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area shall be maintained."[2]

The Act also requires the council to:

- as far as possible preserve indigenous flora and fauna, ecological associations, and natural environment and beauty
- provide freedom of entry subject to any restrictions considered necessary for the protection of the reserve or to control access during such events as pest control operations etc.
- manage and protect historic, archaeological, geological, biological, or other scientific features to the extent compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve.
- Maintain its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area.

The Act enables the Council to develop open portions of the reserve for amenities and facilities where these are necessary to enable the public to obtain benefit and enjoyment from the reserve. These overarching requirements set the scene for goals and objectives for Dolamore Park.

[1] Renumbering of provisions required from here

[2] Reserves Act 1977 section 19 (3)

11.2 Goals

1. Preserve the scenic and natural values of the Dolamore Park Scenic Reserve.

2. Encourage the use and enjoyment of the reserve in a manner compatible with protection of the natural environment and the scenic and natural values of the reserve.

3. Enhance both native vegetation and exotic amenity plantings for the long-term benefit of the reserve.

4. Enable cultural connection to place and provide for the expression of Ngai Tahu cultural practices.

5. Eradicate pest flora, fauna, and avifauna.



Figure 1 Dolamore Park and neighbouring Otaupiri – Ship Cone

12.0 DESCRIPTION

12.1 Overview

Dolamore Park is located 11 km southwest of Gore and bounded by Reaby Road, Dolamore Park Road and Domain Road. It adjoins the southwestern end of the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve.

12.2 Park features

The following features are marked with their relevant number on the accompanying plan (see Figure X).

1. Faulkner Rhododendron Planting

Beyond the camping area and playground is a rhododendron dell containing some 600 plus rhododendrons. Many of the rhododendrons came from the estate of the late Mr James Speden.

2. Scout Den

Between the rhododendron dell is a Scout Den constructed by the Gore Rotary Club for the use of the young people of the district, particularly scouts and guides.

3. Toilets

Toilets are located to the north of the playground near the entrance to the loop track, adjacent to the kitchen/shower and at the Southern Glade adjacent to the caretaker's facilities. The latter were built by the Gore Rotary Club for use by the Longford Intermediate School during their annual camps at the park in 1981/82.

4. Loop Track

The Department of Conservation maintains the Loop Track which is located predominately in the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve. The Loop, Rapids and Whiskey Gully Tracks leave from the entrance within Dolamore Park adjacent to the toilets.

5.0 Children's Playground

A playground is located on the large, grassed area at the northern end of the park. It was originally developed with assistance from the Dolamore bequest. The playground was significantly redeveloped in 1998 using money from the Southland Community Trust.

6.0 Barbeques

Three electric barbeques were installed in 1990 and upgraded in 2016.

7.0 Waimumu Stream

The Waimumu Stream runs along the western side of the reserve and is crossed when entering the park.

8.0 Kitchen/Shower

The campground is serviced by a building containing a kitchen and common shower. This was built to provide an enclosed area for campers or picnickers. It is essentially a day room which provides power, hot water and washing facilities.

9.0 Residence and Education Centre

A residence is located on the terrace above the camping area, screened by a collection of conifers.

The residence was built in 1960 from the Dolamore bequest to house the Parks Caretaker. A Tea Kiosk was added in 1967 to provide meals, etc. for the public. In 1985 half the Tea Kiosk area was converted into an information centre.

In 1987 following the fall off in patronage, the Kiosk was closed for meals. In 1991 the information centre area was dismantled. In 1998 a grant from the Southland Community Trust was used to develop an Education Centre, focusing on how the natural environment has changed over time. This is used by schools by arrangement and is otherwise locked.

10 Campground
A simple 'remote' style campground is located adjacent to the playground. There are unlimited tent sites on grassed areas and 22 power-point sites for campervans and caravans. A dump station for portable toilet waste is located adjacent to the caretaker's facilities in the Southern Glade. Rubbish tins, seats, picnic tables are randomly located around the park.

11 Bert Newman Arboretum
To the northeast of the house is a collection of various exotic ornamental trees planted in 1990 to mark 150 years of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi and dedicated as the Bert Newman Arboretum.

12 Nursery Area
A small plant nursery is located behind the Scout Den. This is used to hold and on-grow plant stock for revegetation and amenity planting within the reserve.

13 Macrocarpa Plantation 1
Adjoining the Bert Newman Arboretum is a forestry block of a total area (plantation 1 and 2) of approximately 14 hectares. The main species is Cupressus Macrocarpa "Longwood Strain". A small stand of Tasmanian Blackwoods (Acacia melanoxylon) is planted to the north of the Scout Den.

14 Macrocarpa Plantation 2
While the predominate species in this plantation is Macrocarpa, there are also small plantings of Douglas fir and Pinus radiate present.

15 Caretakers Facilities
Two outbuildings located behind the residence house maintenance equipment and provide storage. At the Southern Glade, the existing facilities were rebuilt in 2016 and provide a base for maintenance activities within the reserve.

16 Southern Glade
The main entrance to the park is off Dolamore Park Road. Visitors enter a large and generally flat open space with an expansive lawn and picnic area to right.

17 Fantail Ridge Walking Track
In 1999 Council constructed three tracks within Dolamore Park as part of the Hillary Commission 'Kiwi Walks' promotion. They are the Fantail Ridge, Sequoia and Ian Gilchrist Arboretum Walking tracks. The track provides easy walking through both exotic and regenerating native forest and offers magnificent views of Southland.

18 Sequoia Walking Track
The Fantail Ridge track is often combined with the Sequoia track or Whiskey Creek track to form a loop track taking between 30 minutes to 1 hour to compete from the camping area.

19 Proposed Biking Track
It is proposed to form a mountain biking track between the Whiskey Creek car park and the camping ground. The initial part of the track at either end would be shared with walkers while the main section of the track will be limited to cyclists. The track will link to the mountain bike tracks including the water race trail in Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve.

20 Whiskey Creek Walking Track
The lower section of the Whiskey Creek walking track is within Dolamore Park extending from the Southern Glade to the Whiskey Creek car park off Domain Road. The upper portion of the track, leading north from the car park is maintained by the Department of Conservation and provides a 1–2-hour loop

track within the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve returning to the campground (or visa versa).

21 Ian Gilchrist Arboretum Walking Track
This track passes through the Ian Gilchrist Arboretum and provides an alternative return loop off the Whiskey Gully track. In places can be seen pinky/red-coloured rocks which are the result of an underground coal mine fire that burnt for several years, heating the ground above.

22 Ian Gilchrist Arboretum
At the south-east end of the reserve is a collection of conifers (Pineatum) formally named the Ian Gilchrist conifer collection in 1992. Ian Gilchrist was the Parks superintendent for the former Gore Borough Council and had a keen interest in conifers. He started the collection in 1962, building the many hundreds of conifers now exhibited. Many of these are now rare and the collection is an important source of plant material for future propagation.

23 Pine Plantation
Below the lower picnic area, adjoining Dolamore Park Road is a Pinus Radiata plantation of approximately 1.2 hectares in size.

24 Whiskey Creek
Whiskey Creek follows along the eastern and southern border of the reserve. The names Whiskey Creek and Whiskey Falls originate from the days when illicit whiskey stills flourished in the Hokonui Hills.

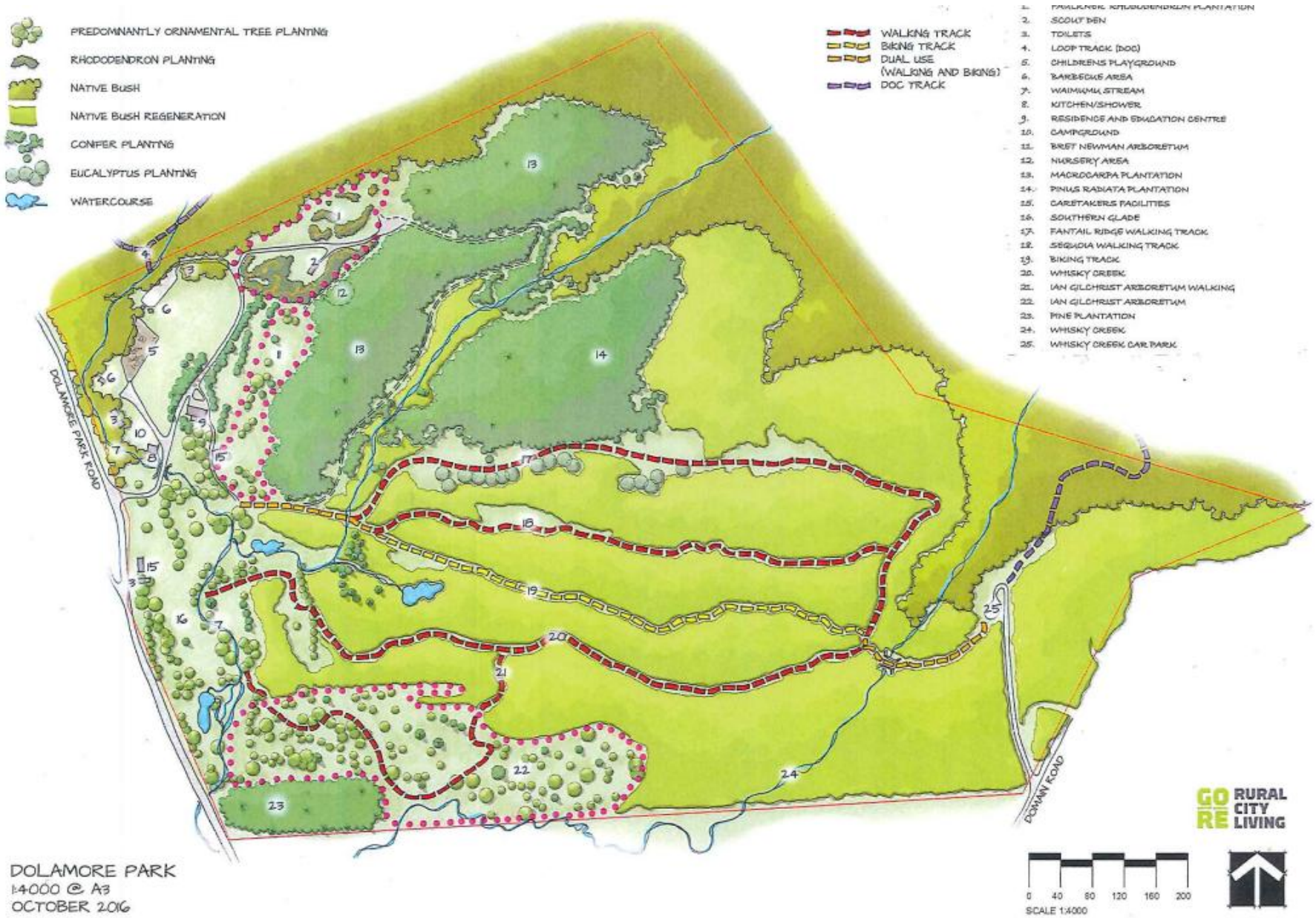
25 Whiskey Creek Car Park
This small car park is located off Domain Road and provides access to the tracks at the eastern end of the park. A kiosk is located adjacent to the park providing visitor information and a noticeboard for the Hokonui Tramping Club.

Native Bush
The southwestern end of Dolamore Park, behind the Waimumu Stream contains a relatively small section of dense native bush, thought not to have been logged as the rest of the area was during the late 1800's early 1900's.

The area to the north and west of this area and heading up to the Whisky Creek car park is regenerating native bush.

12.3 Adjoining land use
To the north and east of Dolamore Park is the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve which is predominately indigenous forest. It is the most significant indigenous forest in the Gore district. The margins of the reserve are tussock grasslands and scrub used by the neighbouring landholders for grazing sheep and cattle.

The south of the park is bounded by Dolamore Park Road and Reaby Road, where rural lifestyle blocks are now dominant. Pastoral farmland however abuts the eastern boundary of the park.


PREDOMNANTLY ORNAMENTAL TREE PLANTING
RHODODENDRON PLANTING
NATIVE BUSH
NATIVE BUSH REGENERATION
CONIFER PLANTING
EUCALYPTUS PLANTING
WATERCOURSE
WALKING TRACK
BIKING TRACK
DUAL USE (WALKING AND BIKING)
DOC TRACK
1. PARKLAND RHODODENDRON PLANTATION
2. SCOUT DEN
3. TOILETS
4. LOOP TRACK (DOC)
5. CHILDRENS PLAYGROUND
6. BARBECUE AREA
7. WAIMUMU STREAM
8. KITCHEN/SHOWER
9. RESIDENCE AND EDUCATION CENTRE
10. CAMPGROUND
11. BRET NEWMAN ARBORETUM
12. NURSERY AREA
13. MACROCARPA PLANTATION
14. PINUS RADIATA PLANTATION
15. CARETAKERS FACILITIES
16. SOUTHERN GLADE
17. FANTAIL RIDGE WALKING TRACK
18. SEQUOIA WALKING TRACK
19. BIKING TRACK
20. WHISKY CREEK
21. IAN GILCHRIST ARBORETUM WALKING
22. IAN GILCHRIST ARBORETUM
23. PINE PLANTATION
24. WHISKY CREEK
25. WHISKY CREEK CAR PARK
DOLAMORE PARK ROAD
DOMAIN ROAD
GO RE RURAL CITY LIVING
0 40 80 120 160 200
SCALE 1:4000
DOLAMORE PARK
1:4000 @ A3
OCTOBER 2016

12.4 Natural history

Dolamore Park is part of the only substantial native forest remnant in the Gore district. The forest is modified by introduced animals and by milling in the past, but it still retains a variety of flora and fauna.

12.4.1 Geology, landforms, and soils

Dolamore Park is part of the Hokonui Hills that are formed on rocks of Triassic and Jurassic age (235-135 million years old). These rocks were laid down as mud, sand, and gravel under the sea and subsequently buried deeply, hardened, and then uplifted. They have been folded along an axis running in a northwest to southeast direction. This fold is called the Southland Syncline.

At Dolamore Park there is a small area of Tertiary Aged Rocks (65 - 2 million years old), while gravel terraces built up during the recent ice age (less than 2 million years ago) surround the hills on the south and east. These terraces have been shaped by erosion into rolling hills and everywhere blanketed by windblown (loess). It is this loess that forms the parent material for most of the soils of the district.

The soil of the park mainly belongs to the yellow-brown earth group but on the dryer northern faces they are an integrate with yellow grey earths. There is considerable variation in soil depth and type influenced by topography.

The elevation at the lowest part of Dolamore Park is 200 metres above sea level, ascending steeply to the bush line at around 500 metres and then on to the summit to a little over 800 metres.

12.4.2. Vegetation

The wider Hokonui and Takitimu area is described by the Department of Conservation in the Southland Murihiku CMS as the Te Ra a Takitimu Place. Within the Te Ra a Takitimu Place which includes Croydon Bush and Dolamore Park "there are several threatened and at-risk plant species within this place, such as scattered populations of tree daisies, two species of Declining mistletoe (yellow- flowered and scarlet) and the Nationally Vulnerable heart-leaved kōhūhū.

At least 35 indigenous birds also breed within the forest remnants, including the kōparapara/korimako/bellbird (*Anthornis melanura*), pīwakawaka/fantail (*Rhipidura fulginosa*), pīpipi/brown creeper (*Mohoua novaeseelandiae*) and kūkupa/kererū/New Zealand wood pigeon"[3]

Croydon Bush and Dolamore Park contain an interesting assemblage of forest, grassland and shrub land communities and supports a range of successional communities that show the recovery of the forest following fire and milling. The area is at a natural transition zone between forest and grassland. Without grazing and with protection from fire there is a tendency for the advance of forest into grassland. Like the other forests in the Hokonui' s, Croydon is characterised by having a relatively high portion of kahikatea and matai trees compared with coastal podocarp forest in Southland. In contrast with other inland forests, beech is absent.

A flora of at least 240 native species has been recorded from Dolamore Park and the adjacent Croydon Bush. The flora also contains several nationally threatened[4] and locally uncommon species. These are shown in Table 1.

In particular, the area is an important refuge and the southern limit for several Olearia species[5]. The indigenous flora and fauna found in Dolamore Park is

[3] p100 Southland Murihuku Conservation Management Strategy 2016, Department of Conservation.

[4] NZ Threat Classification System (NZTCS) database 2012

[5] G. M. Rogers (1996) Aspects of the ecology and conservation of the threatened tree Olearia hectorii in New Zealand, New Zealand Journal of Botany, 34:2, 227-240, DOI: 10.1080/0028825X.1996.10410687

essentially the same as that found in the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve. It is therefore sensible to treat all indigenous areas as one.

Kahikatea forest
Small stands in the valley floors, dominated by kahikatea with miro, totara, and pokaka common over smaller trees of broadleaf, marble leaf, and kaikomako (Pennantia corymbosa). Pepper tree (Horapito), Roundleaf coprosma (Coprosma rotundifolia) and Rohutu (Neomyrtus pedunculata) form a dense shrub layer. Large herbs are also present.

Kamahi-matai-rimu forest
The most widespread forest in the western moister part of the reserve. Emergent Podocarps over a canopy of Kamahi with a diverse shrub layer. Piupiu (aka Blechnum discolor fern) grows in dense patches.

Fuchsia forest
In shady gully bottoms on steep slopes. Large spreading fuchsia covered with bush layer over sparse herbs.

Manuka
On the upper edge of the reserve Manuka is colonising grassland and bracken.

Bracken-herbfield
Local areas where Manuka and Broadleaf species are establishing.

Coprosma-flax shrubland
Near the upper forest limit on damper southern faces. Polystichum fern is also common.

Naturalised grassland
Mainly white clover and cocksfoot.

Landscaped Domain
A large variety of exotic vegetation is to be found within the boundary of Dolamore Park. Of note is the area of commercial forestry consisting of Cupressus macrocarpa - Longwood Strain (14 ha) and Pinus Radiata (1 ha). Douglas Fir and Eucalyptus plantings were logged in 2000. These areas are now regenerating with native plants.

On the western side of the lower Whiskey Creek Catchment an area of Sycamore (Acer pseudoplantanus) is spreading with the potential to smother native vegetation and prevent regeneration of native species.

12.5 Fauna
Native animals are present in moderate numbers as are exotic species. These include possums, ferrets, stoats, rabbits, hares and occasional deer and pig. Domestic stock can also be a problem in that sheep and cattle from time to time enter the reserve through insecure boundary fences.

Table X shows at risk plant species found in Dolamore Park

TABLE X THREATENED PLANT SPECIES FOUND IN DOLAMORE PARK[6]

Species	***Status (NZCTS)***	***Image***
Olearia hectorii – Hectors tree daisy	Threatened - Vulnerable	
Uncinia strictissima – Bastard grass Hook sedge	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable	
Coprosma wallii	At Risk – Declining	
Ileostylus micranthus – Green mistletoe, pirita	Not threatened	
Melicytus flexuosus	Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable	
Olearia fragrantissima – Fragrant tree daisy	At Risk – Declining	
Tupeia antarctica – taapia – White mistletoe	At Risk – Declining	
Pseudopanax ferox - Fierce lancewood	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	

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[6] Status source: nzpcn.org.nz

12.5.1 Bats
Short Tailed Bats could possibly be seen but a verified siting has not been confirmed since the early 1980's.

12.5.2 Glow-Worms
A good population of Glow-worms are to be found on the right-hand side of the loop track on the creek embankment. This is approximately 200 metres along the boardwalk.

12.5.3 Fish Species
In addition to Long finned eel, Brown trout, Common bully and Galaxias vulgaris (a whitebait species), there are freshwater crayfish and a range of mayfly, caddisfly, snails, etc., which provide food for the fish species.

12.5.3 Other invertebrates
The range of forest and stream habitats provide for a diverse assemblage of invertebrates including moths, butterflies, dragonflies, flies, beetles, stick insects, weta/spiders, bees, snails and worms.

12.6 Tangata Whenua
Tangata whenua means people of the land. In Gore district tangata whenua are Ngāi Tahu whānui. Ngai Tahu whānui refers collectively to Ngāi Tahu, Ngāti Mamoe and Waitaha. Ngāi Tahu whānui have occupied Māruawai for centuries, and have long associations with and customary rights, and interests with the whenua (land), awa (waters) and taonga (resources) of the area. These associations are both historic and contemporary, and include whakapapa (connection to place), place names – which often record the history of occupation or important events, mahinga kai, tribal economic development, and landholdings.

Ngāi Tahu history cloaks the entire landscape, comprising of many memories and layers that evolve with each generation. These memories build the collective connection to place, as well as associated cultural heritage and identity. This is a different way of understanding and associating with land than the British system, where land is often separated into specific parcels under different ownership and uses. Therefore, when Ngāi Tahu whānui consider reserves, they understand them in the context of a larger historic and contemporary landscape and mahinga kai. Ngāi Tahu have a long history with the area surrounding Dolamore Park.

A ridgeline within the Hokonui Hills tells the story of the tipuna Te Rakitauneke, a Kāti Māmoe chief, whose famous taniwha (spiritual guardian) Matamata now forms part of the hills after turning to stone upon learning of the death of Te Rakitauneke. This is just one example of many pūrākau (associated stories), that help Ngāi Tahu Whānau maintain their connection with the landscape.

This connection is not historic and static; and the value of these areas for Ngāi Tahu whānui do not diminish if the environment has been degraded or changed. The Dolamore Park area and wider Hokonui takiwā will always be a place of cultural significance to Ngāi Tahu whānui.

12.6.1 Mahinga kai
Mahinga kai is defined in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 as the customary gathering of food and natural materials and the places where those resources are gathered. It is an all-inclusive term that refers to resources which are used to sustain people, the places where these resources are found, the ability to access these resources, the practices of gathering and using them and associated social systems and kai in a modern context, mahinga kai is the principal 'environmental indicator' of the health of natural systems. Dolamore Park continues to be a place to practise and harvest mahinga kai in all its contexts, for Ngāi Tahu whānui.

12.7 European history
The Croydon area was the site of one of the earliest European settlements in inland Southland. When the land was first settled it was in large pastoral runs. One of the first of these was run 116, Hokonui Station; this property contained what later became Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve.

12.7.1 European arrivals

Eastern Southland was remote and roadless when the first European homestead was built near what is now Dolamore Park in 1858. The only European settlements in Southland at this time were whaling stations at Bluff and Riverton, but nationally the demand for wool and meat was increasing as large numbers of settlers arrived. The area that was to become Gore attracted runholders because its tussock and shrub lands were more easily converted into sheep pasture than the still semi-forested Southland Plains. The original forest cover of the Mataura Valley had been destroyed at the time of first human settlement, but ample wood for building, fencing, and heating remained on the Hokonui Hills.

12.7.2 Milling the remnant.

The bush was harvested first by bushmen with pitsaws, and later by steam-driven sawmills. Part of the Whiskey Creek track follows an old logging trail, which was built along the course of an existing water race constructed to aid gold mining in the late 1880s.

As settlements in the area grew, the demand for timber increased and the Hokonui Hills began to lose their forest cover. During the 1800s, vast areas of forest were being cleared in both the North and South Islands. By late in the century some communities were beginning to regret this, as they had no timber left to harvest and were suffering flooding and erosion to the pasture, they had worked so hard to establish.

12.7.3 Changing attitudes.

People were becoming aware that the bush could be 'used up'; 1000-year-old kahikatea, once felled, weren't going to pop up again overnight. They also realised, now there was less of it, that the bush was full of birdsong and ferns and visiting it made an enjoyable outing.

The first suggestion of having some part of the Croydon Bush preserved is said to have come from the energetic Mr G M Bell, then residing at Wantwood; evidently about the time when Gore was just blossoming into a borough. But nothing of a practical nature was done to reserve the bush until the year 1893, when Mr. D L Poppelwell took the first definite step in this direction.

In 1893 Councilor D L Poppelwell asked the Government that 200 acres (81 hectares) of forest at Croydon be set aside as a public park and his request was granted.

Popplewell went on to become Mayor of Gore and continued to promote Croydon Bush as an asset for all to enjoy. By 1902 Croydon Bush was reported as being ...

'...the most popular resort for Goreites ... pedestrians, cyclists and others wend their way almost daily to this favourite spot.'

12.7.4 Economic pressures

The fact that more people were beginning to feel that the bush was worth preserving helped to save Croydon, but there were other factors. Getting massive trees down from the hillsides to the mill was a dangerous and time-consuming job and the road from Croydon to Gore, where most of the timber was needed, was very rough in the early days. At first, Croydon Mill was one of the biggest suppliers of timber for Gore because, although there was a rail link from Invercargill by 1875, the mills working on the Southland Plains were selling their timber for local construction and export. As more mills began to work on the plains, however, cheaper timber from these more easily accessed trees became available and the Croydon Mill had to compete.

Another thing that slowed the rate at which Croydon's bush was felled was the beginning of coal mining in the area. Coal began to replace wood for heating and cooking from about 1905. At the southern end of Dolamore Park's playing field, you can see a wildlife pond which was created when a small open-cast coal mine was flooded at the end of its working life, sometime prior to 1920[7].

[7] Super Site for Education Croydon Bush and Dolamore Park Scenic Reserves

12.7.5 Mr. Poppelwell's advocacy

In an account of the genesis of the domain, Mr. Poppelwell once explained that after his arrival at Gore in 1892, he was greatly impressed with the attractions of Croydon Bush and its environs. The picturesque outline of the Hokonui Hills appealed to him and an investigation of the bush at once marked it out as exceptionally beautiful and interesting, both as regards its plant variety and its bird life.

Entering the Council in 1893, Mr. Poppelwell marked his advent into local politics by formally moving at the first meeting he attended the following resolution: "That the Government be asked to set aside about 200 acres of the undisposed part of the Croydon Bush adjoining the Village Settlement, and near the old Croydon residence, as a public reserve to be vested in trustees for the purposes of a public park". The resolution was seconded by Mr Andrew Martin and carried.

It was left in Mr. Poppelwell's hands to take the matter up with the authorities, and this he did with great energy. He wrote at once to the Minister for Lands conveying to him the Council's resolution, pointing out the scarcity of bush in the Mataura Valley and the advantage the reserve would be in time to come as a recreation ground.

12.7.6 Services enlisted

Mr. Poppelwell also enlisted the services of the then member for the district, Mr G F Richardson, and Sir Joseph Ward, asking them to further the project and pointing out that the Croydon Bush was practically the only bush within five miles of the river in the Mataura Valley between Tuturau and the gorge above Cattle Flat, a distance of nearly 40 miles. The authorities were urged to reserve at least a portion of the bush as a public domain.

It will be observed, in passing, that Mr. Poppelwell showed great modesty at the time in asking that only 200 acres should be reserved.

Shortly afterwards Mr Williams, the then Commissioner of Crown Lands at Invercargill, visited the district to report, and, in company with Mr. Poppelwell and Mr. J A Blaikie, the surveyor, rode to the top of East Peak. The route then followed was the track past Grant's strawberry gardens. Mr Williams had a map with him, and it was then for the first time that Mr. Poppelwell learned that the actual summit of East Peak was on freehold land.

The Commissioner was favourably disposed to the reservation. He agreed that the frontage should run from the Greasy Corner Road to Grant's Road so as to provide access to the bush by as many roads as possible, and also to include in the reserve the bare ridges below East Peak up to the boundary of the freehold with the object of commanding the magnificent view obtainable from these heights. The area was increased to 320 acres, and Mr Blaikie was instructed there and then to make the necessary survey.

Incidentally, Mr J F Grant, who was at one time considered unofficial Laird of Croydon, who was then a young man, was employed as a linesman in carrying out the survey. This was the beginning of the Croydon Domain, and subsequently Dolamore Park.

12.7.7 Further additions

In 1904 the Government, at the request of the Council, agreed to add a further 110 acres to the southern boundary. Subsequently further representations were made that the remaining portion of the bush, especially in the Waimumu Gorge area, should be reserved as a recreation ground. It was pointed out that some of the best bush had not been included in the reserve, and was being destroyed by fire and axe, and that boys were exterminating the native birds. These representations were sympathetically received. From time-to-time further areas were added.

A most important addition was made in 1940, when an area of 203 acres formerly owned by Mr J B Kerr and including a long stretch of the Waimumu Stream was acquired by the council. This extensive area included a good proportion of flat or low-lying land, and was admirably adopted for a recreation ground, for swimming or paddling pools, for a motor camp and also as a sanctuary for native swamp and water birds.

Since 1947 when a substantial bequest was given to the then Gore Borough Council by Mr J H Dolamore and his wife Amelia, development work had been undertaken to turn what was the Waimumu Creek area of the Croydon Domain, now named Dolamore Park (in recognition of the Dolamore's foresight and generosity), into the park we see today with a multitude of uses. This includes a caretaker's residence, kitchen block and public toilets. The majority of these amenities were added during the 1960s and 1970s.

The Croydon Domain, which totaled approximately 860 hectares was administered by the Gore Borough Council. In the 1970s the Council, faced with rising costs, decided they could no longer do justice to the entire reserve area and set about the long-drawn-out process of transferring the ownership of the reserve to the New Zealand Government. This was eventually finalised in 1982 culminating with the Council retaining ownership of 95 hectares called Dolamore Park, and on behalf of the New Zealand Government latterly the Department of Conservation administering the remainder of the reserves called Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve.

12.7.8 Scenic Reserve classification

Until 1995 Dolamore Park was held for recreational purposes subject to the Reserves Act 1977 Section 17(1) Gazette 9 June 1983. However, Council was of the opinion that the Dolamore Park area required further protection and that a change in status to better fit Council's intention for the park was in order, and also to better align the park with the surrounding Croydon Bush Scenic Reserves classification.

At the April 1995 meeting of the Gore District Council it was resolved under Section 24(1)(b) Reserves Act 1977 to change the current recreation classification of Dolamore Park under Section 17 (1) Reserves Act 1977 to that of Scenic Reserve as per Section 19(1)(b) Reserves Act 1977 for the purposes of providing suitable areas which by development and the introduction of flora, whether indigenous or exotic, will become of such scenic interest or beauty that their development, protection and preservation are desirable in the public interest.

12.8 Reserve quality

No other reserve within the Gore District provides the same experience as Dolamore Park. Dolamore Park is essentially an oasis of "nature" in a "vast rolling monocultural expanse of grass and clover" in what is otherwise an unremarkable landscape. This area is the only substantial native forest remnant near Gore. The forest is modified by introduced animals and by milling in the past, but it still retains a variety of flora and fauna unique to the Gore area.

These factors provide the reserve with its intrinsicality.

Dolamore Park has retained the feeling of strong naturalness, despite the large area given over to more active recreation. The reserves have major cultural links with the past, create a further quality and value, not only to the Gore district but to Southland as a whole.

12.9 Reserve users

The reserve offers and provides a gateway for a range of outdoor recreational and leisure activities including walking, climbing, running, nature study, passive recreation, camping, photography, active recreation, disc golf, bus tours, picnicking and concerts.

In excess of 10,000 visitors per year use the park.

13.0 POLICIES

13.1 General policies

Where there is a conflict between the general policies and the specific policies contained within this plan, the specific policies in this plan will have precedent.

13.2 Fencing

Adjoining landowners grazing stock have a duty of care to prevent stock from entering the reserve through the provision of adequate fences. It is particularly important when there is a change in the type of stock grazing adjacent to the park to ensure fences are adequate for the type of stock being grazed. The Council has remedies under the Reserves Act 1977 (sec 96) and the Impounding Act 1955 in the case where stock trespass onto the reserve.

While there is no current intention to attempt the complete elimination and exclusion of predators from Dolamore Park, the Department of Conservation and many communities are increasingly using predator proof fences to eliminate and exclude pests and restore the ecology of specify sites. Should this be considered in the future, polices have been included to enable this.

See also General Policies 8.2.1 – 8.2.6.

Objectives

1 *Prevent the entry of trespassing stock into the reserve that may cause damage to vegetation and facilities.*

2 *Control the movement of authorised stock used for vegetation management within the park.*

Policies

13.2.1 Permit the erection of internal fences within the reserve to control stock movements and protect vegetation (and in particular threatened and vulnerable species) and facilities such as trails.

13.2.2 Regularly inspect boundary fences to ensure they are adequate to prevent the trespassing of stock into the reserve and work with adjoining landowners to maintain boundary fences.

13.2.3 Regularly monitor the reserve for signs of trespassing stock.

13.2.4 Permit the erection of predator proof fences to the perimeter of the park or to specific areas within the park.

13.3 Adjoining land use

Adjoining land use has the potential to impact on park values. For example, the planting of invasive trees or crops within or adjoining the reserve may lead to wilding or weed issues within the reserve at considerable on-going cost to the ecology of the park and the community in control efforts.

Objective

1. *To the extent possible, ensure adjoining land uses do not unduly impact the reserve values.*

Policies

13.3.1 Maintain good communication with adjoining landowners to discuss potential land use changes and possible effects on the reserve.

13.3.2 Where changes in adjoining land use require a resource consent, ensure the assessment of environmental effects adequately addresses risks to Dolamore Park and includes appropriate mitigation.

13.4 Fire Control

The Department of Conservation has a year-round restricted fire season within one kilometre of Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve, and this encompasses Dolamore Park. A fire within the reserve would have a devastating effect of the ecological and scenic values of the park.

Waimumu Stream and the ponds within the park provide an important source of water for firefighting.

Objective

1. Control the lighting of fires within and adjoining the reserve and to limit damage should an uncontrolled fire occur.

Policies

13.4.1 Prohibit the lighting of open-air fires or use of fireworks within the park unless authorised by the Council and permitted by Fire and Emergency New Zealand.

13.4.2 Maintain fire breaks around forestry areas to provide access for firefighting and help prevent the spread of fire.

13.5 Grazing

Grazing can be an effective tool in the management of grass and weed species in areas of the park where lawn mowing by machinery is impractical or cost prohibitive.

Objective

1. Maintain arboretum and other open grassed areas that are not subject to revegetation efforts in a cost-effective manner.

Policies

13.5.1 Permit the grazing of arboretum and other open grassed areas that is not subject to revegetation with sheep between spring and autumn of each year.

13.5.2 Ensure all sheep used for grazing are adequately contained within the target area to prevent stock damage to vegetation and park facilities.

13.6 Ecological restoration

A large part of the scenic values of the reserve can be attributes to the variety of vegetation, both native and exotic.

Objectives

1 Retain and enhance existing areas of native vegetation including the protection and enhancement of threatened and vulnerable and / or taonga species.

2 Eradicate pest animals, birds and plants within the park.

3 Enhance all streams and tributaries by maintaining existing or developing riparian strips.

4 Water quality and flow and the mauri of waterways will not be adversely affected by future development.

5 Improve knowledge and understanding of the condition and nature of the ecological and Ngai Tahu cultural values of the park.

Policies

13.6.1 Actively encourage and support processes of regeneration of native forest within existing native forest and scrub areas and on introduced grassland.

13.6.2 Undertake restoration along the Waimumu Stream, including enhancement of the existing *Olearia hectorii* population.

13.6.3 Eradicate where practical or otherwise ccontrol pest animals, birds and plants in conjunction with mana whenua and neighbours in accordance with the Regional Pest Management Strategy.

13.6.4 Undertake a survey of existing threatened and vulnerable plant species within the park and establish a monitoring programme to map progress with the protection and enhancement of these species, and general forest health and water quality.

13.7 Forestry

The existing forest plantations within the park were planted with the intention of providing both amenity and future revenue at maturity.

Where production forests have been felled these areas are slowly regenerating. The harvesting of timber from the reserve will make an important contribution to the development and maintenance of the reserve.

While the current scenic reserve classification prevents the planting of further exotic species for the purpose of timber production, the Council may wish to consider options for the replanting of the forested areas in the future.

Objective

1. Manage existing forestry blocks to maintain their scenic value until such time that they are ready for harvesting.

Policies

13.7.1 Ensure all replanting within forest blocks is undertaken with non-wilding species that will not threaten the surrounding native revegetation areas.



FIGURE 2 MAIN FORESTRY AREAS

13.7.2 Direct revenue gained from the harvesting of forest blocks into the enhancement and development of the park.

13.8 Tracks

The walking tracks within Dolamore Park and the adjoining Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve are popular attraction within in the park.

Mountain biking has become increasingly popular and accessible to the general public, especially with the introduction of electric power assisted bicycles. A purpose-built mountain bike trail has been constructed within the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve.

Objectives

1 Maintain walking tracks of a grade and standard appropriate to the users of the park.

2 Provide opportunities for mountain biking within the park where potential conflicts with other users can be managed.

Policies

13.8.1 Prohibit the use of mountain bikes (including electric power assisted bicycles) on tracks set aside for walking including the Whiskey Creek track, Sequoia track (other than the section from the Whiskey Creek car park to the start of the dedicated mountain bike track), Fantail Ridge track and Loop track.

13.9 Camping

There has been a long tradition of camping at Dolamore Park, and the park is an ideal setting for affordable camping experiences for families from throughout Southland.

Objective

1. Provide an affordable, accessible, and family friendly camping opportunity in a natural setting.

Policies

13.9.1 Permit camping within designated areas of the park subject to the payment of a fee that shall be set by the Council from time to time.

13.9.2 Provide such facilities as required for the sanitary and safe use of the campground including adequate numbers of toilets and washing facilities.

13.9.3 Permit camping on the lower glade for large groups and during periods of high use or for special events. Where required, ensure temporary toilets and washing facilities are provided to minimise impact on the environment and on other camp users.

13.9.4 Where required, prohibit the extended occupation of any camp site for any purpose other than recreation such as temporary living accommodation.

13.10 Horses

There is a large community of horse riders in Southland, and the park has potential to provide a staging point for horse riding on adjacent rural roads.

The riding of horses in the park is not supported due to the potential for conflict with other users and the introductions of weeds.

Objective

1. Provide a staging point for horse riding on neighbouring rural roads.

Policies

13.10.1 Prohibit horse riding within Dolamore Park other than within the designated horse float parking area.

13.11 Residence

The caretaker's residence was originally built to accommodate a full-time caretaker of the campground and park. The majority of maintenance activity within the park is now undertaken by general Parks maintenance staff based in Gore and it is no longer practical or justified to have a full-time staff resource based at the park.

Policy

13.11.1 Allow the Council-owned residence to be occupied as an open-market residential tenancy without any specific preconditions.

13.12 Education

The Education Centre attached to the house was developed in 1998. The Education Centre receives occasional use. There are many opportunities for improving on-site interpretive opportunities within the park and the Department of Conservation has produced an excellent education resource for teachers for Dolamore Park and Croydon Bush scenic reserves which is available online.

Objective

1. Provide, in conjunction with the Department of Conservation and Hokonui Runanga, on-site and off-site interpretive and educational opportunities within the park.

Policies

13.12.1 Provide both on-site and on-line interpretation and education opportunities within the park as resources permit.

13.12.2 Maintain the Education Centre for visiting school and other groups wishing to access it subject to demand and as resources permit.

13.13 Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems

Model aircraft, drones and other unmanned aerial vehicles are controlled by the Civil Aviation Rules as Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS).

The recreational and commercial use of RPAS is becoming more commonplace and will no doubt increase as technology improves and RPAS reduce in cost. The persistent and uncontrolled use of RPAS can have negative effects on park users including noise and the potential for injury. Controlled and limited use of RPAS systems for management purposes such as mapping, plant and pest control and promotion will assist in the effective management of the reserve.

See General Polices 6.7 also.

Objective

1 To control the use of RPAS systems to protect the natural quiet and scenic values of the park.

Policy

13.13.1 Permit the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) for management and commercial purposes subject to General Policy 6.7.2

13.14 Access, roads, and car parking

Access, roads and car parking at Domain Road and Dolamore Park Road is adequate for current and future needs other than outlined in section 5.10.

Objective

1 To maintain adequate access, roads, and parking to meet the needs of management and park users while minimising the impact on the scenic and recreation opportunities within the park.

Policies

13.14.1 Permit the construction of temporary access roads for the purpose of extraction of timber from forest areas as required.

13.14.2 Restrict the use of temporary access roads during logging operations to authorised users. At all other times, make these available for recreation use in accordance with Policies 5.8 and 5.10.

13.14.3 Limit the construction of additional parking to that required in Policy 5.10

13.15 Buildings

There are a number of existing buildings within the park including the residence, amenity sheds, kitchen block and Scout Den. A new replacement for the caretakers shed was constructed in 2016.

The 'Scout Den' is now owned by the Council and available for hire by arrangement with the Council.

Objective

1. Provide and maintain such buildings as necessary for the public's benefit and enjoyment of the reserve and for the Councils efficient and effective management of the park.

Policies

13.15.1 Permit renewal of existing buildings within the park including the relocation and redesign of existing buildings to better serve the above objective.

13.15.2 Permit the construction of buildings less than $20m^2$, such as picnic shelters, utilising durable and timeless materials, and place-based cultural design elements, where appropriate.

13.16 Signs

Good signs are important to the use and enjoyment of Dolamore Park. The trail network and arboretums in particular require good signage. Both these facilities can be supported by printed material such as a brochure which can be downloaded from the Council website. While this exists for the trail network, it could be developed for the arboretums.

Objective

1. Provide and maintain effective signs to inform, orientate and direct park visitors.

Policies

13.16.1 Provide and maintain signs in accordance with General Policy 5.7.

13.16.2 Ensure tree labels are maintained within the arboretum to aid in the identification of tree species.

13.17 Working with others.

As the Dolamore Scenic Reserve adjoins the Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve, it is important to integrate management actions in the best interests of both reserves.

The Council is committed to working with the Hokonui Runanga, the Department of Conservation, neighbours and the wider community who have an interest in the development, protection, and maintenance of the reserves.

Objective

1. Work with the Hokonui Runanga, Department of Conservation, neighbours and other interested parties to manage Dolamore Scenic Reserve and Croydon Bush Scenic Reserve in an integrated manner.

Policies

13.17.1 Work with Hokonui Runanga to recognise the significance of Dolamore Park and the wider Haumuri area and further its protection and enhancement.

13.17.2 Regularly consult with the Department of Conservation regarding activities undertaken in Dolamore Park that may affect or are complementary to the surrounding conservation estate.

13.17.3 Encourage and support other groups to further the objectives and implementation of this management plan.

PART C

TOWN BELT RESERVES

14.0 SCOPE

This management plan applies to the Town Belt reserves which are administered by the Gore District Council and is classified under the Reserves Act 1977 as recreation reserves with control vested from the Crown to the Gore District Council.

The areas covered by this plan are for those areas which collectively make what is known locally as the Gore Town Belt, consisting of blocks A, B, C, D, E, F, G and J as per plan (see appendix 1).

Being portions of the Town Belt marked a, b, c, d, e, f, g and j, Town of Gore. Balance Certificate of the title 8/86, SO Plan 1085, 5622 and 7567.

> 9.5294 ha Recreation Reserve gazetted Thursday 14 July 1983 page 2175, being those portions of the Town Belt marked a, b, c, d, e and g, Town of Gore.
>
> 1.3302 ha Recreation Reserve gazetted Thursday 14 July 1983 page 2175, being Lots 3 -15 inclusive DP 2971 situated in part of the Town Belt (Block F).

This management plan provides policy direction with respect to reserves managed under the Reserves Act 1977. In general, policies have not been prepared where legislation such as the Resource Management Act 1991, the Local Government Act 2002 or Council bylaws provides adequate clarity.

TABLE 1 RESERVE LEGAL DESCRIPTION, CLASSIFICATION

BLOCK	ADDRESS	PARCEL	GAZETTE	AREA (HA)
A	9 Lyne Street	Section A Town Belt Town of Gore	Recreation Reserve NZ Gazette 1983 p 2175	0.9198
B	40 Ardwick Street	Section B Town Belt Town of Gore	Recreation Reserve NZ Gazette 1983 p 2175	2.0911
C	26 - 28 Ardwick Street	Section C Town Belt Town of Gore	Recreation Reserve New Zealand Gazette 1983 p 2175	1.5881
D	17 & 22A, 22B Ardwick Street	Section D Town Belt Town of Gore	Recreation Reserve New Zealand Gazette 1983 p 2175	1.5933
J	29 Bowler Avenue	Part Section E Town Belt Town of Gore	Recreation Reserve New Zealand Gazette 1983 p 2175	0.1426
E	10A Ardwick Street	Part Section E Town Belt Town of Gore	Recreation Reserve New Zealand Gazette 1983 p 2175	0.5496
E	184 Main Street	Part Section E Town Belt Town of Gore	Recreation Reserve New Zealand Gazette 1983 p 2175	0.3448
F	15 Oldham Street	Lots 3 – 15 DP 2971,	Recreation Reserve New Zealand Gazette 1983 p 2175	1.3302

BLOCK	ADDRESS	PARCEL	GAZETTE	AREA (HA)
G	Cnr Hyde and Gorton Streets	Section G Town Belt Town of Gore	Recreation Reserve New Zealand Gazette 1983 p 3061	2.3269



15.0 RESERVE GOALS

15.1 Reserve Act requirements

The Reserves Act 1977 sets out specific purposes and requirements for recreation reserves. Recreation reserves are classified:

"for the purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside."[8]

The Act requires the Council to:

- provide freedom of entry subject to any restrictions considered necessary for the protection of the reserve.
- manage and protect flora and fauna, scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific features to the extent compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve.
- conserve those qualities that which contribute to the pleasantness, harmony, and cohesion of the natural environment and to the better use and enjoyment of the reserve.
- Maintain its value as a soil, water, and forest conservation area.

These overarching requirements set the scene for goals and objectives for the Town Belt reserves.

15.2 Goals

In addition to the General Goals of section 4.3:

1. To provide and present the Town Belt Reserves to a high standard, recognising the significance of the reserves as a green belt within the town centre, and enable cultural connection to place.

2. Provide recreation opportunities in close proximity to the town centre for the enjoyment of the residents of Gore and visitors to the town.

[8] Reserves Act 1977 section 17 (1)

16.0 DESCRIPTION

16.1 Overview

The Town Belt consists of individual reserves loosely surrounding the commercial area of Gore on three sides.

The park can be broadly divided into nine areas which are labeled Block A to G.

The Gore Town Belt unquestionably forms the most important reserve within the Gore District as a whole. The mix of passive and active recreation provided for by the open green space is unrivalled.

The ease of accessibility too and the Town Belt's location one street west of Main Street places the Town Belt in the best possible location to serve its users both local and otherwise, and this location should be further capitalised for the greater benefit of the district.

The maintenance of the entire Town Belt area including those areas maintained by Council or other organisations is at a high standard and this is one of the features that sets Gore's Town Belt apart from others around New Zealand. This is something frequently commented on by visitors to the town.

The fact that no utilities or services pass through any of the Town Belt also enhances the reserves quality. Some attempts have been made in the past for this but were vigorously and successfully opposed.



FIGURE 3 TOWN BELT RESERVES

16.2 Early History

The earliest history of the Town Belt is very sketchy. The present layout dates from the survey of Gore carried out by G. F Richardson in 1874 when the original survey of Gore was extended to take in all the area within the Town Belt boundary. Unlike the southern section of the Town Belt which extends to the Mataura River the northern part goes as far as Hokonui Drive. To many people over the years this has seemed a great pity as a complete "green belt" around the town’s business area and down to the Mataura River would have

meant the people of Gore had an almost continuous ring of reserve similar to that of some of the great cities of the world.

The reason for this seems to stem from the instructions given to Mr Richardson to leave Hokonui Drive as it was and survey the growing town north and south, hence the awkward angles in the inner area. In this survey he left a large area to the north side of Norfolk Street, which at the time was an extension of the Town Belt on the Mataura River side of Hokonui Drive to the river.

Up until 1878 this area was used for horse racing meetings and for some unknown reason the land was broken up and sold apart for the area on which the Community Centre now stands. Gore seemingly lost forever the Town Belts northern connection with the Mataura River.

He apparently followed the standard system, developed from long practice in other countries, devised for the layout of new towns.

"The speculative orgy of urbanisation was not restricted to the United States. Elsewhere in the world where immense tracts of land were being opened up thanks to the railroad story repeated itself. Mechanical and open-ended grids... are the parallels of processes.... that produced the phenomenal, gridded spread of Chicago. In Australia and New Zealand, on the other hand, the simple town grids were framed by parkland not open to development and the later suburbs which grew beyond this greenbelt had their own encircling green."[9]

The domain was not extended eastwards beyond Hokonui Drive probably because this land was not part of the grid plan but left as open space. When it was subdivided the extension was apparently thought to be unnecessary. Part of it had been used for a period as a racetrack.

On an unknown early date, Sir George Grey visited Gore and was then interviewed by M.R. Bree. The Town Belt comprises of seven blocks alphabetically named from A to G with a subsequent adjustment to include the letter J. These letters were given to the blocks by the Gore Domain Board at a meeting held 22 March 1884.

The first administrators of the Town Belt were the Gore Domain Board which had a career of 20 years and 20 days, its tenure of office being quite precarious at times. The ten-year period from when the Town Belt was first surveyed, and the first meeting of the Domain Board held in Howell's Railway Hotel on March 10, 1884, is not known. That the land was either leased for grazing by the Town Board or left in its 'natural' swampy state.

The first members of the Town Board were Messrs F.S Canning (Chairman), M.R Bree, James Beattie, John Nicholson, and W.M Henderson. To kick things off the Gore Town Board gave the Gore Domain Board the sum of £50.

In 1885 a move to extend Mersey Street through the domain to connect with Ardwick Street was successfully opposed by the Domain Board. If this had been allowed to happen the Town Belt would have been even more fragmented than it is at present. In 1889 the Gore Borough Council unsuccessfully tried to take over the Domain Boards activities resulting in less than cordial relations between the two parties peaking in 1893 when the Domain Board asked for the Mayor, Mr William Macara, an ex-officio member of the Domain Board to apologise which he would not do. The Domain Board passing a motion regretting his actions as it disturbed the harmonious relations existing between the Domain Board and Council.

Thankfully the Domain Board continued its tree-planting and other beautification activities, but finally went out of office on March 31, 1904, since which date the Borough and subsequently the District Council has administered domain affairs.

9 The City Shaped. Kostof.

Around 1890 Sir George Grey, visited Gore on an election tour of the Country to drum up support for himself and his policies. Sir George addressed the free and independent electors in the Town Hall.

After this meeting Sir George was interviewed by Mr M R Bree who as a member of the Domain Board was responsible for much of the early plantings of the Town Belt. The two men must have got on well and both being keen plantsmen quickly struck a rapport.

This resulted in Sir George promising to send a selection of young trees from his own garden at Kawau. The plants duly arrived and were used in planting a complete belt around block D known then as the domain block. These trees apparently grew very well and there is a good chance that some of the older trees on this block as well as a likelihood that some of these trees are placed on other parts of the Town Belt as well as Hamilton Park in East Gore are from these original plantings.

16.3 Block A – Preston Street

The Preston Street reserve includes all the land between Preston Street and Lyne Street extending from the Waimea Highway (SH94) through to Fairfield Street.

At the Waimea Highway end of the reserve is a small playground consisting of a swing, seesaws and climbing frame separated from the highway by a planting of Lawson cyprus, ash and London plane trees.

The west side of the playground is bounded by the Hokonui Bowling Club established on the site with clubrooms, bowling shelters and associated facilities. The bowling green is bounded by a Macrocarpa hedge on the south and north sides. This area is maintained by the Club.

To the west of the Hokonui Bowling Club is a small access lane bounded by the combined tennis and netball courts. This paved area contains in summer six tennis courts overlooked at the west end by the Gore Tennis Club pavilion (now Council owned). Gore Tennis has expressed an interest to retain their use of the entire site.

History

Originally the Hokonui Bowling Club extended out over the playground which included an old reservoir tank sunk into the ground. The outline of this can still be seen in dry periods at the Lyne Street side.

In the early 1960's the Council successfully negotiated with the Hokonui Bowling Club to consolidate the club areas so that the Council could erect a children's playground for the expanding north Gore population. The boundary fence between the playground and the Bowling Club somewhat resembles a security fence and was erected as part of the deal between the club and Council, as the club feared children using the playground might damage the green.

The Hokonui Bowling Club was the second bowling club to be established in the Town Belt following a meeting on 30 May 1908, but it wasn't until September 10, 1908, that the club was formally established.

The first task was to find a suitable piece of land and the Gore Borough Council was approached on 5 October 1908 to request that about 100 yards at the east end of the Lyne Street domain be rented to the club. This was agreed and around one acre of land was given at 5 pound per annum rental, which was to be spent by the Borough on beautifying the ground.

The green was then constructed and opened for play on Wednesday 6 October 1909 at a cost of 129 pounds. At the same time a pavilion 20 feet by 10 feet was built and opened for 50 pounds. This was situated at the Hokonui Drive end of the reserve where the playground is now but was shifted in 1911 to the present site.

A second pavilion (two stories high) was purchased from the Gore Racing Club and opened on October 3, 1928. This was subsequently replaced with the present pavilion on 4 October 1975. The original pavilion was sold to the

Women's Hockey Club and sited on the west side of Hockey Park where the James Cumming Wing (JCW) now stands.

The courts were first erected on this site in the 1890's with a small pavilion eventually being replaced with the present modern building opening 1 June 1995. The entire court area is enclosed by a wire netting fence. The north side is now sheltered by a Thuja plicata hedge planted in 1984 to replace a line of oak trees removed by Council because their roots were affecting the court surface and the acorn drop in the autumn also caused problems. The south side also had a row of English oak trees planted by the Gore Main School pupils on Arbor Day in 1943. These trees were also affecting the courts similar to those on the north side and after repeated approaches to Council in the late 1980's and early 1990's all but two were eventually removed in 1993. The health of several of these trees was also questionable. They have been replaced with Thuja plicata "Old Gold".

The Combined Courts Association was established in October 1952, but tennis was established as early as 1883. It's unclear where the first courts were.

Occupation
The following leases are in place:

Hokonui Bowling Club	Expiry 2023
Gore Tennis Club	Expiry 2027

16.4 Block B – Gore main school reserve
This section of the Town Belt is known as the Gore Main School Reserve as it is frequently used by this school for sporting activities. It is also used regularly by the Gore Volunteer Fire Brigade for competitions and practices.

The reserve is largely open with a large stand of oaks at the northern end, specimen trees in the centre of the reserve and along the Fairfield Street boundary, and a further mixed planting of mature trees at the southern end surrounding the depot.

A path extends from the corner of Fairfield Road and Preston Street towards the school.

At the southern end of the reserve is a Parks maintenance depot. Three Pétanque terrains have been constructed nearby.

History
Prior to this use, permission was given to the Gore Cricket Club at the Domain Board meeting on 14 April 1884 to lease this block for one pound per annum, the club had to erect a fence in its first year.

The sports field area of this part of the Town Belt was almost planted to become an extension of the Public Gardens in the late 1960's early 1970's but the area had long been regarded by the nearby Gore Main School as its own ground. Opposition from this quarter successfully forced the Council to reconsider its decision, but only after three specimen trees were planted, these three trees remain.

Around the late 1960's a small depot was erected at the south end of Part B for use by the Parks department. It was designed by Mr Alan Bickers, assistant borough engineer. It was designed to be as unobtrusive as possible and is referred to as the Irwell Street depot.

Today this area is essentially a sporting ground bounded in the north and south by a grove of English oaks (Quercus) dotted with several conifer species including Sequoia and Tsuga-Thuja.

The southern trees were planted around 1910 by the Council's first gardener Mr A T Newman. The trees at the northern end were planted on Arbor Day 1903 organised by D.L Poppelwell. During the second World War these trees were used as bomb shelters for the school.

An agreement between Gore Borough Council, Gore Fire Brigade and Gore School Committee (agreement No 276 - 1921) allowed for the school use of Block B for a peppercorn rental and also to allow the Fire Brigade to use the area for demonstrations.

Occupation
There are no formal occupation agreements in place apart from the unsigned agreement between the Gore Borough Council, Gore Fire Brigade and Gore School Committee mentioned above.

The Council occupies the southern end of the reserve with the Irwell Street Depot.

Essential Stormwater Flood Mitigation
Gore District Council recognises that parts of Gore Main Park may be required to accommodate essential stormwater infrastructure to support the town's long-term flood resilience. A proposed stormwater flood relief basin is identified within the southern portion of the reserve as a potential flood mitigation measure to reduce flood risk in vulnerable areas and improve network performance during major rainfall events. The basin is proposed as a shallow, grassed landform approximately 125 metres by 65 metres and around 1.1 metres deep, designed to remain available for public recreation under normal conditions while providing temporary stormwater storage during significant storm events. This approach acknowledges that public reserve land can serve multiple functions, balancing recreation, environmental values and community infrastructure needs.

Any future development of the flood relief basin will need to ensure consistency with the reserve's recreation and open space purpose, while maintaining public access and amenity values wherever practicable. Stormwater modelling indicates that the basin would improve the capacity of the stormwater network during major rainfall events, contribute to improved flood mitigation outcomes, and provide greater flexibility to respond to the challenges of climate change and increasing storm intensity. The Reserve Management Plan therefore recognises the importance of retaining flexibility for future flood mitigation and infrastructure projects, while ensuring environmental effects, landscape values and long-term maintenance responsibilities are appropriately considered and managed.

16.5 Block C – Gore Gardens
These formal gardens are well presented with mature tree collections and high amenity gardens including annual displays, roses and a rose arbor and collections of camellias, rhododendrons, conifers, and peonies.

This entire block is devoted to a collection of botanical specimen plants, the nature of which has been recognised in the Gore District Plan with the protection classification of a 'Tree Precinct'.

The Gore Gardens contain an extremely wide variety of hardy plants and is recognised nationwide as a real botanical jewel, the citizens of the Gore district are very fortunate indeed to have such a well maintained and respected plant collection in such a wonderful setting.

At the southern end of the gardens is located a substantial bird aviary and winter garden along with public toilets. The gardens are in close proximity to the town centre and are well utlised by residents and visitors alike.

The gardens are used for a variety of passive recreational pursuits from people just passing through to get to work or town. The Southland Rhododendron Group's, Rhododendron Festival is held each year since 1993 with over 70 stalls and attracting a large crowd. The gardens are also used for picnics, carol singing, weddings, photography, botanical education, painting, and many other activities.

History
The site of the gardens was surveyed in 1874 and gazetted for that purpose in 1884. They were initially managed under the tenure of the Gore Domain Board. It appears little apart from levelling and draining and lease for grazing was achieved.

However, when the Council took over the Domain Board affairs moves were quickly taken to develop this area. It would appear from Domain Board minutes that this area was designated for gardens from day one.

Formal development began in 1906 with Mr. David Tannock, Curator of the Dunedin Botanic Gardens, being engaged to develop a layout (landscape) plan for the area. The plan was adopted by Council the basis of which is still evident today, and in that same year Council appointed its first Borough Gardener Mr A.T Newman who set about establishing many of the trees still evident on the Town Belt as well as other areas of Gore today.

Originally the Reserves department depot was in the gardens where the present Bird Aviary stands. This was a small brick building and yards. Brick public toilets built around 1930 are also situated on the southern Ardwick Street side. These were demolished in June 1988, having been replaced in 1974 by the present public toilets associated with the Dolamore winter gardens.

Gore has been fortunate over the years that those superintending the reserves have all been dedicated plantsmen resulting in today what is probably an unrivalled collection of quality plants in any public gardens in New Zealand.

The Gore Gardens contains a number of trees associated with the early history of Gore or planted to mark official occasions including the Bowler elm donated by Ethel Mary Bowler in 1916. This tree was apparently already a sizeable tree when moved from the Bowler Garden further up Ardwick Street to be planted to its present position.

The gardens also contain a tree that is visible from most parts of Gore and is one of the original Newman plantings. This is the giant Wellingtonia (Sequoiadendron giganteum).

Now 39 metres tall this tree has five leaders supposedly a result of vandals breaking out the central leader early in its life and the resultant multi-leaders all being allowed to fully develop. Until the mid-1980's this tree was Gore's official Christmas Tree with coloured lights being strung over it every December. Unfortunately increasing vandalism and costs forced this to cease. Also, around 1985 it was thought one of the leaders might be split off in a gale, so an arborist was employed to tie them all together with steel rope. After this remedial work was undertaken the tree had its Christmas tree status reinstated – on an annual basis.

Near the Sequoia is an English oak (Quercus robar) planted in 1911 to commemorate the coronation of King George V. As is a medlar (Mesphilus germanica) planted in 1987 by Mr I.D Gilchrist (M.B.E) a long-time superintendent of reserves to honour his work in beautifying Gore over many years. A number of other trees also commemorate various people and activities for a complete list refer to Gore District Council list of protected trees found in the Gore District Plan.

The only buildings in the gardens are the Aviary and Dolamore Winter Gardens complex.[10]

The Aviary was designed by Mr I.D Gilchrist to replace a much smaller structure attached to the former reserves depot on that same site. The complex was opened in 1978 with the Council's Reserves staff and the Gore Rotary Club combining to build the complex with funds donated to the project by Gore Garden Club, Gore Rotary Club and the Council.

Donations towards stocking the new Aviary came from private citizens. The Dolamore Winter Gardens were built in 1974 largely funded by monies left to the Council by the late Mr J.H Dolamore. Monies also came from the Gore Garden Club. The complex contains public toilets and was conceived instead

[10] Discussion is required as to the future of the aviary. Is it the type of facility we should have and if retained should we have a policy excluding caging of native birds?

of a conventional show house as it was seen to be more economical to operate and plant theft would be eliminated.

The erection of a winter garden was considered from time to time by Council following the Dolamores' gift. With the completion of this building the Council resolved as a matter of policy that no additional buildings were to be permitted in the public gardens area.

The gardens, like many areas of the Town Belt, were once surrounded by large hedges but gradually over the years most of these have been removed or replanted with smaller growing plants creating a less formal open atmosphere.

The gardens are used extensively by people walking to work, picnics, bus tours, garden festivals, public concerts, fetes, and many other passive recreational activities. There are no gates to the gardens thus encouraging public access at all times.

In 1986 a single light pole containing three lights was erected by funds forming part of the contribution to reserves in Southland, from the Comalco Aluminum Smelter. This was replaced in 2016.

A sundial was situated at the southern end of the gardens; the Gnomon and dial being donated by late Mrs. R.B Bannerman in 1978 from a sundial that once graced her garden. The inscription on the dial showed the dial was built in 1925.

Occupation
There are no formal occupations of the gardens.

Monuments and memorials
The following monuments and memorials are located within the reserve:

ERECTED BY	FOR	TYPE	YEAR
Ethel Mary Bowler	Donation	Plaque and Elm	1916
Gore Rotary Club	Gore Rotary Club memorial to Paul Harris, founder of Rotary and to W.Gee, E.C.Smith, A.S.Fleming, I.Harper former Rotary presidents and F.R.Wallis, J.H.Barton, sons of Rotarians, World War II	Memorial wall (material from Dolamore Park) and drinking fountain	1948
Gore District Council (tree planted by Mayor Ian Tulloch)	Commemorate formation of the Gore District Council 1 November 1889	Plaque and tree (Abies concolour "candiacans")	1991
Womens Christian Temperance Union	Commemorate Franchise Centenary 1893 -1993	Plaque in garden bed	1993
Mary Ogg (first Woman mayor of Gore	Donation	Plaque and tree (Cedrus alantica 'glauca')	1998

16.6 Block D
The centre piece of this part of the Town Belt is the Gore Memorial. The balance of the reserve accommodates various sporting uses.

Gore Bowling Club
A modern pavilion, sheds and cotula bowling green are maintained by the club while Council maintains the surrounding gardens. The green is floodlit for night games.

Citizens Tennis Club
The small wooden pavilion and three hard surface tennis courts are maintained by the club with Council mowing the grass. The fences are also the club's responsibility.

The courts are principally used during the summer for tennis only, both by the club and casual users. Casual users are also seen frequenting the courts during the winter months.

Gore War Memorial
The relatively formal setting of this area is in keeping with the significance of the monument. The backdrop of mature trees behind and to the south of the monument, frame the area with the open grass area to the front and hard surface on the roadside provide ample space for formal occasions.

The War Memorial is made of Oamaru Stone a material not really suited to Gore's damper climate so regular maintenance will be required to keep it in good condition. Substantial stonework was completed in 2016.

The memorial provides a convenient route to town from West Gore, this route must be maintained.

Gore Croquet Club - Shelton Green

This area contains four rinks and covered by fine browntop grass. The area is principally used exclusively by the Croquet Club from October through April for matches and practise.

A number of shelters around the green are of corrugated iron and provide shelter for the players. The clubrooms are situated in the centre of the green on its western side, backing on to Ardwick Street.

The mature trees surrounding this block have great historical significance, many planted to mark specific occasions. They have been recognised in the District Plan as a tree precinct worthy of protection.

History

The Gore Bowling Club was established in May 1897 and sought a suitable piece of land on which to establish their green. Several areas around town were considered but the Club eventually decided to approach the Gore Domain Board to lease part of Block D.

The Domain Board considered this and agreed to lease part Block D for one pound per annum.

The green was constructed and opened on 23 February 1898 costing 72 pounds 8s 6d. The pavilion was opened 1901 which cost 50 pounds. The Domain Board beautified the surrounds.

Water was a problem, so Council permission was given to sink a well in 1904, this was used until 1905 when the Councils reticulation scheme became operative.

A second pavilion was erected in 1911 on the present site with 'rooms for women' added in 1947. The present pavilion was erected in 1961 with the lounge extension added in 1983.

Neighbouring the Gore Bowling Green on the south side is the Citizens Tennis Courts and pavilion. Established in 1897 it is assumed that the area they now occupy on the Town Belt was leased to them from the beginning. Reports are sketchy but the present pavilion was opened in 1905 by Mayor Popplewell who stated it was Council policy (as the Domain Board) to improve reserves as far as possible, giving encouragement to such institutions as the bowling and tennis clubs to beautify their grounds.

The pavilion was built by Mr A Hartley painting by Mr G Peterson. This pavilion is still in use today.

To the south of Citizens is the Gore War Memorial dedicated 25 April 1924. Alterations were made after World War II to allow the addition of those names of soldiers who fell during that war.

Over the years, vandalism, time, and weather had significantly tarnished this monument. In 1991 Council spent $30,000.00 to totally refurbish this handsome structure. The soft stone was re-sanded; inscriptions and freezes recut. It was also discovered that the structure was slightly off plumb leaning slightly to the southwest. The marble statue on top took some unexpected work as it looked as though it was erected in a hurry as it had not been finely sanded to smooth out the chisel marks which were highly visible. The torch in her right hand was hollow to allow for a light to be attached - this was never carried out. The monument was again extensively restored in 2016 with the aid of central government funding to commemorate the centenary of WWI.

The Box (Buxus) hedge surrounding the herbaceous perennial border, previously a rose garden, between the monument and the tennis courts originally came from an old established garden at 2 Avon Street and is at least 100 years old. A very old Camellia is all that now remains of this garden.

To the south side of the War Memorial is the Gore Croquet Club, Shelton Green named after Club Stalwart and former Mayor of Gore Mr W.D Shelton. The Croquet Club was formed on 28 June 1922 and immediately prevailed on Council to lease them the grounds. The pavilion was opened in 1923 at a cost of 700 pounds.

This pavilion was used until 1987 when a mysterious fire almost totally destroyed it. After some consideration the Council granted a licence to rebuild.

In the years before the establishment of the Croquet Club the Borough Gardener Mr A.T Newman intended to create a formal rose garden on the site but found the soil unsuitable, so the idea was abandoned.

Surrounding Block D are many well established trees most probably dated from early plantings of the Gore Domain Board up until 1905. On 24 May 1887 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee four Macrocarpa Trees were planted in a small square in the centre of the domain. The four trees flourished but were neither use nor ornament and were removed on July 18, 1905.

The two Eucalyptus trees, various English Oaks (Quercus) and native Beech (Nothofagus) on the block of the Town Belt require special mention due to their age and likely past history.

Monuments and memorials
On the northeast corner of Block D stands the Rotary Club of Gore drinking fountain erected in 1948 with rocks from Dolamore Park.

ERECTED BY	FOR	TYPE	YEAR
People of Gore	WW1 Memorial	Cenotaph	1924
Gore District Memorial RSA	Millenium 2000 Project	Flagpole and plaque	2000
Gore Rotary Club	Gore Rotary Club memorial to Paul Harris, founder of Rotary and to W. Gee, E.C.Smith, A.S.Fleming, I.Harper former Rotary presidents and F.R.Wallis, J.H.Barton, sons of Rotarians, World War II	Memorial wall (material from Dolamore Park) and drinking fountain	1948

Occupation
The following leases are in place:

Gore Bowling Club	Expiry 2050
Gore Croquet Club	Expiry 2023
Citizens Tennis Club	Expiry 2023 (informal lease)

16.7 Blocks E and J
To the north of the Council administration building is a small section of reserve (Block J) forming the frontage to the building. It is attractively planted including a commemorative tree. This section was re-lettered as Block J Gore Domain with Block E continuing from the end of the James Cumming Wing south, incorporating the triangle area known as the Eccles Street Reserve.

A freehold section of land contains the Gore District Council's administration building and previously the hall and rooms of the James Cumming Wing. In 2023, following the demolition of the James Cumming Wing, the Gore Library and James Cumming Community Rooms were opened on this site.
At the rear of these buildings, located on reserve (Block E) is the Gore District Senior Citizens Clubrooms incorporating a car parking area for both members and Council staff in the adjoining area.

Beyond this is the RSA Bowling Club, with its clubrooms backing on to Ardwick Street with the cotula green in front. Again, this area is used exclusively by the club. The southern side is sheltered by a magnificent row of Fagus sylvatica (English beech), under planted with rhododendrons. Floodlights exist around this green for night games.

Block E is bisected by Eccles Street and then continues in the form of the 'Eccles Street' playground. This playground is the districts most popular play area, principally because it is adjacent to State Highway 1. Public toilets are located adjacent to the playground and a pump station is at the south end of the reserve. A mature avenue of red beech forms the boundary of the reserves playground area.

History

Originally this block was much larger than it is currently. Firstly 1 rod 12.99 perches were taken in 1945 for the extension of Eccles Street to the Main Road. Next, the centre portion was changed from reserve land to local government purpose land in 1964 to enable Council to build the James Cumming Wing which opened in 1974 and the Council administration building which opened in July 1968. Then the expansion and joining of the two buildings to form the Gore District Council Civic Centre was undertaken and this opened in February1994.

The areas from Ashton Street (the named Civic Avenue and now Bowler Avenue) to Eccles Street was once known as Hockey Park and devoted to women's hockey from 1924 to 1964.

Once Council had subdivided the area, approaches were made by several organisations with a view to site their activities onto the Town Belt. The Gore and Districts Senior Citizens Club was formed on 7 March 1974. Their present building was completed and opened in 1976. Between the G.D.S.C.C and Fairfield Street is a one-way access road. This originally started as an access track for builders so as not to cut up the reserve, however in 1977 Council decided it would be appropriate to use it as a through traffic route.

In 1988 the G.D.S.C.C applied to Council to increase the available car parking space in the vicinity of their building. Council did not want to encroach onto the Town Belt having given an undertaking at the time of construction of the clubrooms that it wouldn't. The only option available was to use a small area of land on the southeast side of the James Cumming Wing which Council took in 1964 for its own purposes. This car park was constructed in 1990 and named the "Farry" car park to honour Mr G.A Farry a former Mayor and supporter of the club.

The RSA Bowling Green was established on the corner of Eccles Street and Fairfield Street in 1962. This was at the south end of Hockey Park.

Since the late 1950's the RSA had been enquiring from Council for a suitable site for the construction of a green.

It would seem that this club suffered somewhat from being the last sporting group to become established on the Town Belt as by this time Council was aware that the open space was rapidly diminishing. As in June 1962 the club applied to erect a tool shed, this was the scene of considerable Council debate before being reluctantly approved. It took the club a further ten years to gain permission to erect clubrooms finally opening these in 1972.

During this time the club also tried to freehold the land but to no avail due to it being Town Belt. The final additions to the clubrooms were approved and completed in 1984.

The play equipment located at the Eccles Street reserve was erected in 1950 being one of the first Council projects to use the newly available Dolamore bequest money. The slide, swings and climbing frame were imported from the English Play Company Wicksteed Ltd and were of exceptional quality being still in use after sixty-six years.
The original public toilets were erected in 1956 the plan, drawn by, Councillor Fred Wiles. They were built by the Invercargill firm of McLachlan. This unique design was enhanced in 1989 when Mr Lindsay Crooks a Dunedin artist was commissioned to brighten the exterior with an original design. These were later replaced by the current toilet block.

This reserve also once contained a paddling pool donated by the Gore Rotary Club but removed in 1987. Amongst the grove of mature Oaks planted by Mr A.T Newman is Council's South Gore Drainage Control station constructed in 1989.

Immediately across State Highway 1 from Block E is a small reserve taken in 1994 by Council as reserves contribution from the sub-division of former railway land between there and the old railway station site. The land was taken with a view to once again having a continuous "green" area from State Highway 1 to the river. This area has been developed as a passive recreation area.

The rock garden on the east side of the Civic Centre was constructed in 1960. After Council took over the management of the rockery and plants in front of the Hamilton house in Albany Street and agreed to move the rocks to their present location.

A collection of Alpine plants and bulbs were given to the Council after Mr G C Hamilton's death.

Monuments and memorials

ERECTED BY	FOR	TYPE	YEAR
H.L. Smith Mayor of Gore	Centennial of Gore being proclaimed a Town District.	Tree (Golden Elm) and plaque	1982

Occupation
The following leases are in place:
Gore & Districts Senior Citizens Club Expiry 2025
The Gore RSA Bowling club does not have a current lease.

16.8 Block F
This part of the Town Belt is set out as football playing fields. As well as accommodating the clubrooms for the Gore Wanderers Associated Football Club the ground is currently set out with three mini fields and two junior football fields. The fields have basic flood lighting.

During summer months this field is seldom utilised.

History
This ground is the old Caledonian ground occupied by the Caledonian Society from its formation on the 29 January 1884 and where the first games were held.

This ground was the original sports centre for Gore and had a banked running and cycle track. The Caledonian ground was the towns first multi-use ground with an agreement in 1886 between cricket, rugby and the Caledonian Society being cemented for all to use the grounds at the appropriate times of the year.

Cricket remained at the Caledonian ground apart from one-year 1910/11 at the A & P grounds until 1963 when it moved to Hamilton Park.

The Caledonian Society flourished till the first World War when emphasis on sports rapidly diminished due to war commitments etc.

In the early 1920's the idea of forming the Gore Woollen Mills Company was floated and the proximity of this piece of land to the rail line was thought to be ideal for such a project, so the land was converted into a reserve to be leased as the mill site. The project failed to attract sufficient financial backing from investors and fell through, and the company wound up.

The lease was then taken over by a private investor who subdivided the land into 18 sections. With the onset of the depression this project also fell through, and the land reverted back to the Council.

During the depression years Council used unemployed labour to cover over and level out the old cycle and running track. Stones were removed and the area sown out in grass after topdressing etc. In the post war years this area was used for amateur athletics, rugby with the Albion Rugby Football Club having its headquarters there until 1 April 1981 when it sold its pavilion to Gore Wanderers Associated Football Club for $15,000.00. It would appear that these clubrooms were erected around the late 1920's or early 1930's, the exact date being unknown.

The right to have the building was granted in the early 1970's after much debate at Council level. Apparently, approval was given by Council in April 1969 to extend the building, but it took the Albion Football Club until 1972 to find the necessary funds. But during the intervening period Council formulated a policy that the inner Town Belt areas were to be developed for passive recreation only and not for active sport. This type of sport was to be based at Hamilton Park.

Until this time football was played on Block G of the Town Belt. Council decided to lease Lot 1 DP 2971 to the British Petroleum Company of New Zealand Ltd on 1 February 1951. By the mid 1970's this area became surplus to the company's requirements so Lots 1 and 2 DP 2971 were taken for railways purposes by gazette notice 021257.1 on 17 February 1977, from there it was transferred to Rail South Ltd on 27 June 1994.

Lots 16, 17, 18 DP 2971 were part of Town Belt F exchanged for other land (Newman Park) as a result of Section 36 Reserves and Other Land Disposal Act 1926 as set out in order in Council published in New Zealand gazette 1927 page 3045. The 1926 Act of Parliament states that this land is held in trust by the Gore District Council without power of sale. The Certificate of Title for this land is dated November 1928 and was issued in the Gore Borough Council's name.

The Reserves and Other Land Disposal Act 1949 revested Lots 3 - 15 DP 2971 (originally set aside for the woollen mill project) back in the Council.

The fields were regularly used for softball when that sporting code was peaking in the late 1980's early 1990's.

Occupation
The Gore Wanderers Associated Football Club does not have a current lease.

16.9 Block G – Hyde Park
The final section of the Town Belt is set out in football playing fields comprising one full size senior field and one junior field.

An avenue of Conifers lines the southern boarder of the reserve and provide some shelter. The shallow depth of topsoil on this ground limits its uses and is prone to drying out during the summer as no irrigation system exists.

Overhead power lines limit the heights these trees can grow unless the lines are placed underground or transferred to aerial bunched cabling. Floodlights exist on this ground.

As with Block E, Block G is bounded by residential houses across Hyde Street.

History
This block of the Town Belt has a sketchy history, and it is assumed that this area was also laid out in its present state during the depression and since that time football and presumably cricket have been played with a small pavilion on the south side of the ground being erected for football in 1930. The floodlights erected in 1977.

The ground was originally surrounded by a Macrocarpa hedge; this has long since been removed and was a windswept ground until 1989 when the present shelter trees were planted. The only other trees are at the extreme east and where a line of oaks (Quercus) were planted around 1960.

17.0 TOWN BELT RESERVE POLICIES

17.1 General policies
Where there is a conflict between the general policies and the specific policies contained within this plan, the specific policies in this plan will have precedence.

17.2 Adjoining land use
Adjoining land use has the potential to impact on park values. For example, commercial development in the town centre, has the potential to affect the use and values of the park positively or negatively.

Objective
1. *To the extent possible, ensure adjoining land uses do not negatively impact the reserve values, and instead make a positive contribution to the use and preservation of the qualities of the reserve.*

Policies
17.2.1 Maintain good communication with adjoining landowners to discuss potential land use changes and possible effects on the reserve.

17.2.2 Where changes in adjoining land use require a resource consent, ensure the assessment of environmental effects adequately addresses risks to the Town Belt and includes appropriate mitigation.

17.3 Remotely piloted aircraft systems
Model aircraft, drones and other unmanned aerial vehicles are controlled by the Civil Aviation Rules as Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS).

The recreational and commercial use of RPAS is becoming more commonplace and will no doubt increase as technology improves and RPAS reduce in cost.

The persistent and uncontrolled use of RPAS can have negative effects on park users including noise and the potential for injury.

When used responsibility, operating RPAS is a fun activity and can be used to film or photograph the natural beauty of the reserve and recreational activities taking place within the park.

See General Polices 6.7 also.

Objective
1. *To enable the use of RPAS systems for the enjoyment of recreational users and for the promotion of the scenic values of the park.*

Policies
17.3.1 Permit the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) for recreational purposes within Block B (School Reserve) and Block G (Hyde Park).

17.3.2 Permit the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) for commercial purposes subject to General Policy 6.7.2

17.4 Occupation agreements
A number of the existing club buildings and activities on the reserve no longer have current leases or licences. This does not provide an adequate level of certainty for either the organisations concerned, or the Council and it is Council's desire that all occupations of the reserve have current leases or licences where clubs wish to continue to occupy the reserve.

Demand for recreational activity changes over time. These changes can be influenced by changes in population (quantity and makeup), new sports and recreation opportunities and improved facilities at other locations, club management and participation cost to name a few. Bowls for example is a recreation pursuit that has seen many changes over the years, and Gore has seen, as in the case in other towns, the consolidation or closure of bowling clubs. The fact that three separate bowling clubs occupy the town belt highlights the issue of sustainability of these clubs in the future.

The Council is keen to support the continued use and occupation of the reserve for recreation, however if any of the current clubs become unviable over the term of this management plan, alternative uses should be sought for the facilities or they should be returned to the public for general recreation use.

Polices relating to leases and licences are set out in General Polices 7.1 to 7.2.

Objectives

1 To ensure that all approved occupations of the reserve have an appropriate lease or licence setting out the obligations of both the lease and the lessor.

2 To ensure that all buildings located on the reserve continue to be utilised for purposes consistent with the Reserve Act in the event that any of the existing occupants cease their occupation.

Policies

17.4.1 Permit the granting of a lease to the Hokonui Bowling Club Incorporated for the club building and greens located on reserve Block A subject to General Policy 7.2.1. and a review of the viability of the occupation as outlined in General Policy 7.2.1.4

17.4.2 Permit the granting of a licence to Fire and Emergency New Zealand for the use of the fire training stands on reserve Block B and subject to General Policy 7.2.2.

17.4.3 Permit the granting of a lease to the Citizens Tennis Club for the club building located on reserve Block A subject to General Policy 7.2.1., incorporation of the society and a review of the viability of the occupation as outlined in General Policy 7.2.1.4

17.4.4 Permit the granting of a lease to the Gore Bowling Club Incorporated for the club building located on reserve Block A subject to General Policy 7.2.1. and a review of the viability of the occupation as outlined in General Policy 7.2.1.4

17.4.5 Permit the granting of a lease to the Gore and Districts Senior Citizens Club Incorporated for the club building located on reserve Block A subject to General Policy 7.2.1. and a review of the viability of the occupation as outlined in General Policy 7.2.1.4

17.4.6 Permit the granting of a lease to the Gore RSA Bowing Club Incorporated for the club building located on reserve Block E subject to General Policy 7.2.1. and a review of the viability of the occupation as outlined in General Policy 7.2.1.4

17.4.7 Where any existing occupation fails to satisfy the Council of its viability under General Policy 7.2.1.4, voluntarily winds up or merges with another organisation, the Council will first seek an alternative use for the building that is compatible with the reserve. Where no alternative use can be found, then Council may remove the buildings and return the site to open space for general public use.

17.4.8 Where any existing occupation ceases as described in Policy 15.13.1 the Council may permit the granting of a lease to any voluntary organisation who wishes to use the vacant buildings for a recreation purpose subject to General Policy 7.2.1.

17.5 Commercial occupation

In general, the reserves shall be kept free of commercial occupation other than temporary commercial use as part of specific events.

There may however be opportunities in the future for the reuse of existing buildings on the reserve where the use would be consistent with the values of the Reserves Act 1977 and could contribute to the use and enjoyment of the reserve. The Reserves Act enables the Council to lease part of the reserve to any *"trade, business, or occupation on any specified site within the reserve, …provided that the trade, business, or occupation must be necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the reserve or for the convenience of persons using the reserve".*

Examples of commercial use of existing buildings might include providing a "pay for play" facility like a gym, or a cafe with the reserve which could be convenient for persons using the reserve.

Polices relating to leases and licences are set out in General Polices 7.1 to 7.2.

Objective

1. *To permit the granting of leases for commercial use of existing buildings within the reserve subject to General Policy 7.2.1*

Policies

17.5.1 Where any existing occupation ceases as described in Policy 5.3.9 the Council may permit the granting of a lease for a trade, business or occupation that is necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the reserve or for the convenience of persons using the reserve.

17.6 Disposal of reserve land

There have been ongoing issues with the use of Hyde Park as a recreational facility. Industrial activities in the area, together with the presence of heavy traffic using the Hyde and River Streets bypass, has impacted on the quality of Hyde Park. There have also been increased safety concerns with young children watching and playing alongside soccer games, next to a busy heavy traffic bypass. Recognising these issues the reserve status for all of Hyde Street park was exchanged to other land situated on Charlton Road on 26th March 2019. The Hyde Street land is now fee simple. The management of Hyde Street park will continue as is, until such time that another location is fit for the purpose.

Previous management plans have considered the semi contiguous nature of the Town Belt as being very important. Certainly, the contiguous nature of the reserves to the west of State Highway 1 and 94 is a fundamental feature of the Town Belt, however this is somewhat lost to the east of the State Highway and railway line.

Previous disposals of Lots 16 to 19 in Block F have proceeded without significant impact on the success of the Town Belt as a recreation resource. Given the poor soils on Block F and G and the potential provide improved football facilities at Wayland Park, in part funded by the disposal of Block F, consideration should be given to the relocation of football to Wayland Park and the disposal of Block F and G.

Objective

1. *To consider disposal of land not ideally suited to recreation use where such use can be relocated to improved facilities.*

Policies

13.6.1 Actively explore options for a better location for football.

17.7 Memorials

The general policies provide direction for the placement of memorials and commemorative tree plantings. The Gore Gardens already contains a number of memorials to events and donations received.

There is a risk that significant parks, like the Gore Gardens, can become inundated with memorials over time, lessening the significance of the existing memorials and changing the character of the site.

Objective

1. Limit the placement of memorials within the Gore Gardens to those recognising the most significant of civic events.

Policies

17.7.1 Prohibit the placement of personal memorials within the Gore Gardens.

17.7.2 Permit the placement of significant civic memorials within the Gore Gardens should there be no other suitable location.

17.7.3 Encourage the planting of commemorative trees in the Town Belt, outside of the Gore Gardens, subject to General Policies 9.5.1 to 9.5.8.

17.8 Car parking and access

The Town Belt is surrounded and intersected with roads, the majority of which include provision for unrestricted parking. Pedestrian access through the reserves is largely informal with the exception of the path network within the Gore Gardens.

Objective

1. To minimise the impact of parking on the reserves and encourage public access to the reserves.

Policies

17.8.1 Prohibit the development of car parks within the Town Belt reserves.

17.8.2 Maintain and improve circulation through and between the reserves for pedestrians, mobility disadvantaged and cyclists through maintenance of good quality path surfaces, removal of barriers and provision of safe crossing points between the reserves.

17.8.3 Improve the connectivity with the Town Centre through the provision of safe crossing and access points and the installation of direction signs within the Town Centre to the Gore Gardens.

17.9 Aviary[11]

The aviary has been a feature of the Gore Gardens since 1978 and includes a variety of exotic birds such as parrots, parakeets, cockatoos, finches, canaries and peafowl.

The Council manages the aviary in accordance with best practice ensuring the wellbeing of birds are met through:

1 Appropriate and sufficient food and water to sustain health and vitality.
2 Sufficient area with appropriate environmental features to maintain their wellbeing and in which they can exhibit normal behaviour.
3 Protection from predation.
4 Protection from injury and disease, including providing veterinary treatment.
5 Protection from extremes of climate; and
6 Protection from pain, distress, and suffering.

Objective

1. *To maintain a display of exotic birds for the purpose of education*.

Policies

17.9.1 Permit the display of exotics within the existing aviary subject to maintaining best practice standards for aviary management.

[11] As noted above. Does this have a future?

17.9.2 Upgrade and keep current signs providing information of the species and natural habitat of birds on display.

17.10 Playgrounds

Two playgrounds are located within the Town Belt. The first is the small playground in Preston Street. This playground is wedged between the Hokonui Bowling Club and a block of trees to the adjoining road.

The second playground is located in Block E in Eccles Street. The improved visibility, amenities and play equipment associated with this playground makes it one of the highest use playgrounds in the district.

Objective

1. To maintain play facilities within the Town Belt for the benefit of children and young people.

Policies

17.10.1 Retain and further enhance the Eccles Street playground as resources permit.

17.10.2 Monitor and review the use of the Preston Street playground. Should use be minimal, consider the removal or relocation of the playground to Block B.

17.11 Reserve naming

The various parts of the Town Belt have rather unflattering (e.g. Block D) or inconsistent names. It would not appear that any of the names used have been formalised by way of a Council resolution and listing in the New Zealand Gazette as required by the Reserves Act

Official naming of reserves assists way finding, promotes a sense of place and reminds us of the history of the reserve.

Objective

1. To provide clear, relevant, and consistent names for each portion of the Town Belt.

Policies

17.11.1 Formally name each reserve block in accordance with General Policy 9.8 reserve naming and identify each block by way of a consistent reserve sign.

SCHEDULE 1 – THE RESERVES

This reserve management plan applies to the following reserves administered by the Gore District Council.

GORE

The following reserves are classified as recreation reserves:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
A & P Association Showgrounds	Lot 1 DP 9305
A & P Association Showgrounds	Lot 1 DP 5335
A & P Association Showgrounds	Lot 1 DP 10863
A & P Association Showgrounds	Lot 6 DP 5335
A & P Association Showgrounds	Pt Sec 1 Block XVI TOWN OF Gore
Aotea Crescent Playground	Lot 74 DP 7307
Bannerman Park	Lot 3 DP 10635
Bannerman Park	Sec 47A Block XVI TOWN OF Gore
Bannerman Park	Sec 91 Block XVI TOWN OF Gore
Bannerman Park	Sec 92 Block XVI TOWN OF Gore
Bannerman Park	Lot 1 DP 8790
Bannerman Park	Lot 2 DP 8790
Bannerman Park	Sec 43 Block XVI TOWN OF Gore
Bannerman Park	Lot 27 DP 7296
Bannerman Park	Lot 16 DP 5348
Bannerman Park	Lot 21 DP 7157
Broughton St Playground	Lot 10 DP 7757
Broughton St Playground	Lot 13 DP 9477
Dale Crescent Playground	Lot 11 DP 7291
Dale Crescent Playground	Pt Lot 18 DP 6429
Dale Crescent Playground	Lot 17 DP 6429
Dale Crescent Playground	Lot 16 DP 6429
Gordon Terrace Recreation Reserve	Pt Lot 1 DP 4011
Gore Camping Ground	Sec 25 Block XVI TOWN OF Gore
Gore Triangle	Sec 1 Block IIIA TOWN OF Gore
Hamilton Street Playground	Lot 49 DP 6282
Hamilton Park	Pt Lot 1 DP 2894
Hamilton Park	Pt Sec 17 Block IV Waikaka SD
Hamilton Park	Block XIX TOWN OF East Gore
Kerwood Place Recreation Reserve	Lot 10 DP 9224
Kerwood Place Recreation Reserve	Lot 9 DP 9224
Kerwood Place Recreation Reserve	Lot 23 DP 9224
Koa Street North Playground	Lot 12 DP 7696
Koa Street North Playground	Lot 13 DP 7696
Koa Street South Playground	Lot 13 DP 9098
Latham Reserve	Pt Sec 11 Block XI TOWN OF East Gore
Latham Reserve	Pt Sec 11 Block XI TOWN OF East Gore
Latham Reserve	Pt Sec 12 Block XI TOWN OF East Gore
Milton St Playground	Lot 3 DP 6532
Moa Place Playground	Lot 1 DP 8081
Moa Place Playground	Lot 25 DP 7005

NAME	TITLE	AREA (HA)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Broughton St Playground	SL5B/406	0.387	1996	1695
Dale Crescent Playground	SLA3/459	0.4371	1996	1695
Dale Crescent Playground	SL6D/183	2.886	1984	1173
Dale Crescent Playground	SL5B/213	0.2276	1999	439
Gordon Terrace Recreation Reserve	SL5B/213	4.5001	1999	439
Gore Camping Ground		0.17		
Gore Triangle	SL6D/294	0.0695	1996	1695
Hamilton Street Playground	543911	1.1331	1983	2175
Hamilton Park		0.4285	1983	2175
Hamilton Park		2.9972	1983	2175
Kerwood Place Recreation Reserve	SL10A/540	0.5847		
Kerwood Place Recreation Reserve	SL10A/541	0.1015	1996	1695
Koa Street North Playground	SL171/132	2.3269	1983	2175
Koa Street South Playground	SL10A/541	0.0003	1996	1695
Latham Reserve		0.0675	2015	
Latham Reserve	25083	0.106		
Milton St Playground		0.0506		
Moa Place Playground				

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Newman Park	Sec 1186 Hokonui SD
Oxford Street Playground	Lot 1 DP 8249
Richmond St Community Centre	Pt Block XXVI TOWN OF Gore
Salford Street Playground	Lot 7 DP 7453
Salford Street Playground	Lot 8 DP 7453
Sword Street Playground	Lot 24 DP 7591
Town Belt (Eccles St Playground)	Pt Section E Town Belt Town of Gore
Town Belt (Eccles St Playground)	Pt Section E Town Belt Town of Gore
Wayland Park	Lot 1 DP 13827
Wayland Park	Lot 3 DP 13827
Woolwich Street Walnut Plantation	Sec 10 Block XXI TOWN OF East Gore
Woolwich Street Walnut Plantation	Sec 11 Block XXI TOWN OF East Gore
Town Belt	Section G Town Belt Town of Gore
Town Belt	Section A Town Belt Town of Gore
Town Belt	Section D Town Belt Town of Gore
Town Belt	Pt Section E Town Belt Town of Gore
Town Belt	Section C Town Belt Town of Gore
Town Belt	Lot 7 DP 2971
Town Belt	Lot 9 DP 2971
Town Belt	Lot 14 DP 2971
Town Belt	Lot 12 DP 2971
Town Belt	Lot 4 DP 2971
Town Belt	Lot 10 DP 2971
Town Belt	Lot 13 DP 2971
Town Belt	Lot 6 DP 2971
Town Belt	Lot 8 DP 2971
Town Belt	Lot 11 DP 2971
Town Belt	Lot 5 DP 2971
Town Belt	Lot 3 DP 2971

NAME TITLE	AREA (HA)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Town Belt SLB1/963	5.3419	Lot 1 DP 2971	2175
Town Belt	0.6172	Section B Town Belt Town of Gore	2013
	3.3892	1983	2175
SLB4/153	0.0536	1996	1695
SLB4/154	0.0536	1996	1695
	0.1745	1983	3061
	0.344	1983	2175
	0	1983	2175
SL11A/898	1.4916	2002	214
SL11A/899	4.6931	1996	1695
109050	1.9501	1996	1695
109051	1.6339	1996	1695
	2.3269	1983	3061
	0.9181	1983	2175
	1.5833	1983	2175
	0	1983	2175
	1.5833	1983	2175
SL137/30	0.107	1983	2175
SL137/30	0.1012	1983	2175
SL137/30	0.1012	1983	2175
SL137/30	0.1012	1983	2175
SL137/30	0.1034	1983	2175
SL137/30	0.1012	1983	2175
SL137/30	0.1012	1983	2175
SL137/30	0.1034	1983	2175
SL137/30	0.1012	1983	2175
SL137/30	0.1012	1983	2175
SL137/30	0.1034	1983	2175
SL137/30	0.1034	1983	2175

The following reserves are classified as scenic reserves:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Dolamore Park	Sec 1386 Hokonui Survey District

The following reserves are classified as local purpose reserve (cemetery):

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Charlton Park Cemetery	Lot 1 DP 7612
Gore Cemetery	Sec 5 Block XVI TOWN OF Gore
Gore Cemetery	Sec 5 Block XVI TOWN OF Gore

The following reserves are classified as local purpose reserve (Plunket rooms):

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Gordon Terrace Plunket Rooms	Sec 17 Block XXIII TOWN OF East Gore

The following reserves are classified as local purpose reserve (community reserve):

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Richmond St Community Centre	Sec 1 Block XXVI TOWN OF Gore	SL9A/882	1.6187	1983	2175

The following reserves are classified as local purpose reserve (access way):

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Koa Street South Playground	Lot 6 DP 10710	-	0.024	1983	2175
Koa Street South Playground	Lot 13 DP 10709	-	0.0241	1983	2175

GREENVALE

The following reserves are classified as recreation reserves:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Greenvale Domain	Sec 16 Block XI Greenvale SD	SLB2/1122	4.1379	1986	3640

KAIWERA

The following reserves are classified as recreation reserves:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Kaiwera Domain	Sec 49 Block IX Waikaka SD		2.729	1979	525
Kaiwera Domain	Sec 48 Block IX Waikaka SD		3.9429	1979	525

MATAURA

The following reserves are classified as recreation reserves:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Albion Street / Scott Street reserve	Lot 16 Block III DP 1237	SL95/50	0.0895	1996	1695
Doctors Road Reserve	Sec 1 Block XVI TOWN OF Mataura Bridge	SL11C/344	0.1037	1996	1695
Henderson Park	Lot 2 Block IV DP 1237	SL2A/541	0.2168	1996	1695
Henderson Park	Lot 1 Block IV DP 1237	SLB2/454	0.2185	1996	1695
Henderson Park	Lot 16 DP 3402	SL152/197	0.3963	1996	1695
Henderson Park	Lot 15 DP 4143	SL211/91	0.0809	1996	1695
Henderson Park	Pt Lot 1 DP 489	SL211/91	0.9864	1996	1695
Henderson Park	Lot 11 DP 5851	SL9A/347	0.9288	1996	1695
Ingram Place Playground	Lot 2 DP 5915	SLA4/601	0.0728	1996	1695
Ingram Place Playground	Lot 1 DP 5915	SL228/57	0.0754	1996	1695
Ingram Place Playground	Lot 6 DP 6131	SLA4/602	0.0746	1999	2344
Kana/Forth St Reserve	Sec 1 Block V TOWN OF Mataura Bridge	SL5C/783	0.0835	2015	
Kana/Forth St Reserve	Sec 15 Block V TOWN OF Mataura Bridge	SL9D/634	0.0803	2015	
Kana/Forth St Reserve	Sec 17 Block V TOWN OF Mataura Bridge	SL5C/783	0.0420	1996	1695
Kana/Forth St Reserve	Sec 16 Block V TOWN OF Mataura Bridge	SL9D/634	0.0253	1996	1695
Lodge Street Reserve	Lot 2 DP 5007	SL216/85	0.045	1996	1695
Mataura Town Hall	Sec 3 Block X TOWN OF Mataura Bridge		0.1012	1985	4323
Mataura Town Hall	Sec 4 Block X TOWN OF Mataura Bridge		0.1012	1985	4323
Mataura Walkway Reserve	Lot 1 DP 11501	42598	0.7968	1996	1695
McKelvie Heights Playground	Lot 1 DP 13512	SL10D/775	0.4194	1999	439
Queens Park	Sec 6 Block VI TOWN OF Mataura		0.1012	1985	4323
Queens Park	Sec 7 Block VI TOWN OF Mataura		0.1012	1985	4323
Queens Park	Sec 12 Block VI TOWN OF Mataura		0.1416	1996	1695
Queens Park	Sec 13 Block VI TOWN OF Mataura		0.1568	1996	1695
Trust Bank Park	Lot 1 DP 12954	SL10C/229	0.9355	1996	1695
Tulloch Park	Lot 6 DP 1157		2.1246	1985	4323
Tulloch Park	Sec 13 Block XII TOWN OF Mataura		2.0083	1985	4323
Tulloch Park	Pt Lot 4 DP 1157	SLA4/600	1.4607	1996	1695
Tulloch Park	Lot 5 DP 1157	SL230/96	2.074	1980	3006
Tulloch Park	Pt Sec 14 Block XII TOWN OF Mataura	SL68/188	2.0614	1980	3006

The following reserves is classified as a local purpose (cemetery) reserve:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Mataura Cemetery	Sec 77 Block XVII TOWN OF Mataura Bridge	SLA3/561	4.0469	1985	2986

PUKERAU

The following reserves are classified as recreation reserves:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Pukerau Recreation Reserve	Sec 8 Block V TOWN OF Pukerau
Pukerau Recreation Reserve	Sec 9 Block V TOWN OF Pukerau
Pukerau Recreation Reserve	Sec 10 Block V TOWN OF Pukerau
Pukerau Recreation Reserve	Lot 1 DP 7511
Pukerau Recreation Reserve	Sec 11 Block V TOWN OF Pukerau

Pukerau Recreation Reserve	Sec 12 Block V TOWN OF Pukerau	0.4047	1970	1572

The following reserve is classified as a historic reserve:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Willowbank Windmill	Sec 59 Block I Chatton SD	645388	0.0509	2013	4004

The following reserves is classified as a local purpose (cemetery) reserve:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Pukerau Cemetery	Sec 31 Block V TOWN OF Pukerau		3.2223	1981	3733

WAIKAKA

The following reserves are classified as recreation reserves:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	TITLE	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Waikaka Domain	Sec 8 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 9 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 17 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 10 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 3 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1189	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 19 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 1 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1189	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 6 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 5 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1189	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 7 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 2 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1416	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 15 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 4 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	29362	0.1366	2002	2804
Waikaka Domain	Sec 16 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 18 Block IV TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1088	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 14 Block VII TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1695	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 11 Block VII TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	1.3481	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 12 Block VII TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	1.1331	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 1 Block VII TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	0.1568	1979	1042
Waikaka Domain	Sec 13 Block VII TOWN OF Waikaka	SL9B/60	2.0158	1979	1042

The following reserves is classified as a local purpose (cemetery) reserve:

NAME	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Waikaka Cemetery	Sec 2 Sec 18 Block XIV Chatton SD	1.2141	1981	3236

The following reserves is classified as a local purpose (cemetery) reserve:

NAMETITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA (Ha)	YEAR OF GAZETTE NOTICE	NZ GAZETTE PAGE NUMBER
Waikaka Cemetery	Sec 2 Sec 18 Block XIV Chatton SD	1.2141	1981	3236

18.0 GORE RESERVES

18.1 A & P Association Showgrounds

18.1.1 Description

The reserve incorporates the southern portion of the A & P Showgrounds which is classified as a recreation reserve and includes some 8.4 has of land.

The reserve is flat and incorporates softball facilities including a senior softball diamond and storage building on the western side of the reserve.

The north and eastern part of the reserve are occupied by buildings and facilities for the A & P Association including stables and storage facilities.

A 140m x 85m all-weather event arena was established by the Southern Equestrian Park Trust in 2010 and is one of the largest such arenas in the South Island. The area is also available for casual use.

Public toilets are located within the softball area.

Vehicle access is available from Salford Street.

18.1.2 Background

The northern portion of the A & P Showgrounds is owned by the Gore Agricultural and Pastoral Association. This was purchased in 1891. The Council owns the southern portion of the site. Both properties are managed through a joint management committee (JMC) of the Council and A & P members.



A & P Showgrounds (GDC Portion)

The JMC has full Council delegated authority to independently operate all aspects of the overall Gore A & P Showgrounds as one. The activity of the JMC is funded by way of an annual grant from each parent organisation.

18.1.3 Occupation

Occupier	Instrument	Final expiry
Gore Agricultural and Pastoral Association	Lease	1/7/2005

18.1.4 Key issues

The following key issues are identified:

- Occupation agreements use of reserve land
- Utilisation of softball diamonds
- Utilisation of all equestrian facilities
- Future and further site development
- Recognition of the site as a Council reserve.
- Improvement of Salford Street entrance
- Possible residential subdivision of separate titled sites along Salford Street frontage.

18.1.5 Specific policies

The following specific policies apply:

1. Permit the granting of a lease to operate the reserve as a commercial camping ground subject to General Policy 7.2.1.

2. Permit the granting of a lease to Southern Equestrian Park Trust subject to General Policy 7.2.1.

3. Permit the granting of a lease to the Gore A & P Association subject to General Policy 7.2.1.

4. Permit the development of additional permanent softball diamonds in line with demand.

5. Permit the development of equestrian facilities including stables, wash-down facilities and administration buildings.

18.2 Aotea Crescent Playground

18.2.1 Description

Aotea Crescent playground is a 1700m^2 recreation reserve that serves as a neighbourhood park for the adjacent residential properties in the northern suburbs of Gore. Pedestrian access is available by two relatively narrow entrances from Aotea Place and Aotea Crescent.

18.2.2 Background

This reserve was created as part of the subdivision of this land for residential purposes.

18.2.3 Occupation

No formal occupation.

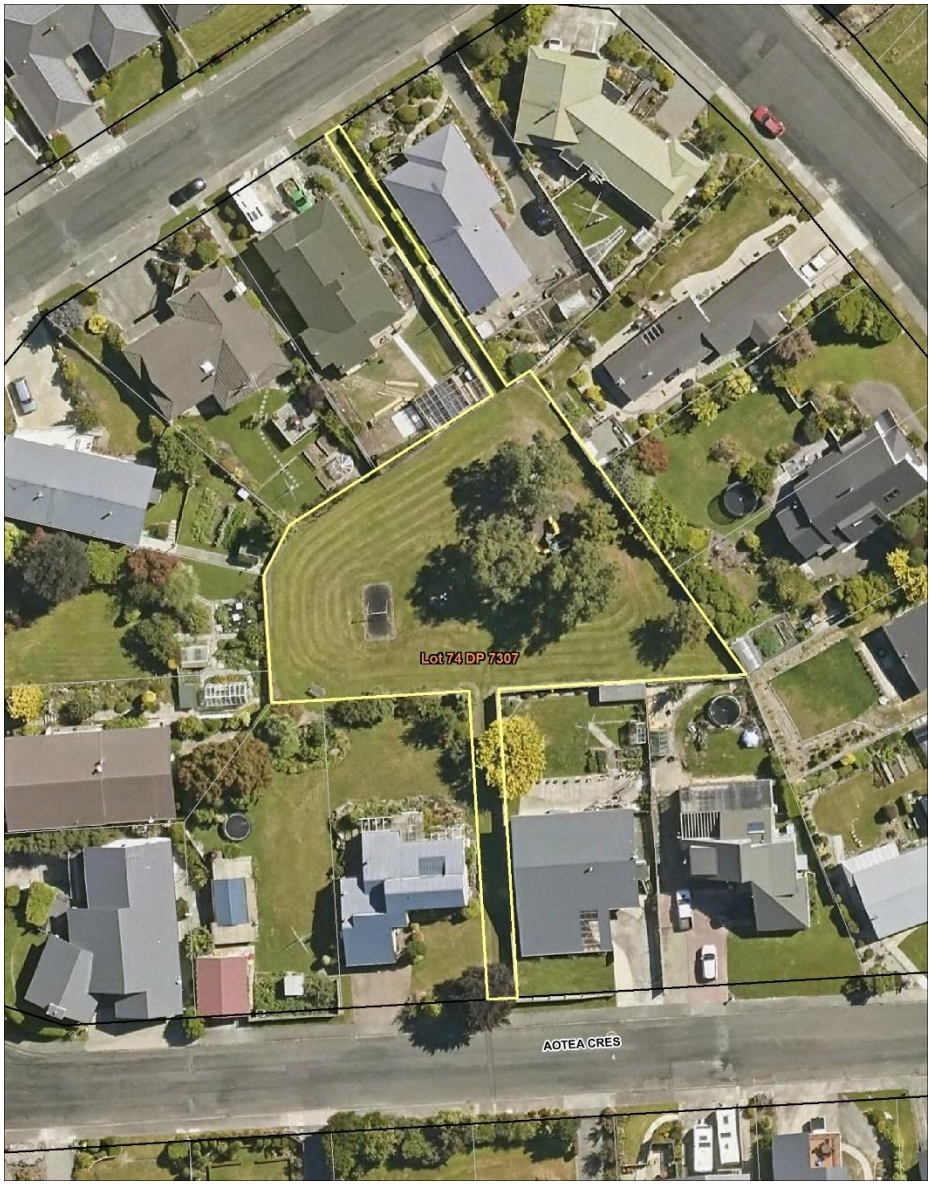
18.2.4 Key issues

The following key issues are identified:

- Relatively narrow entranceways limit use and visibility of reserve.

18.2.5 Specific policies

1. Improve the entrances to the reserve through improved signs and footpaths.



Aotea Crescent Playground

18.3 Bannerman Park

18.3.1 Description

Bannerman Park straddles a two-step gully that joins around the middle of the Park. The western side is relatively flat, sloping into the gully the further east it goes. The area is relatively wet with many springs. The two gullies both have perpetually running springs.

The 7.8-ha park is classified as a recreation reserve.

Pedestrian access is available from Mitre Street, Martin Street, Beattie Street and Crewe Street.

18.3.2 Background

The Park named Bannerman Park was originally referred to as Hidden Valley or the Valley Reserve. It is an amalgamation of a number of different land titles.

The nucleus of what was to become Bannerman Park was the original or first Gore Cemetery which was established at the Martin Street entrance in the 1870's. How many bodies were buried there is uncertain as no records were kept, but there were at least 14 recorded by a Committee set up to manage the Cemetery. It soon became obvious that this area was unsuitable for a Cemetery and land at the top of Crewe Street was gazetted for Cemetery purposes. The graves are now unmarked.

In the 1920's, a public swimming pool was constructed on the site, but the pools developed cracks and was abandoned, and the area given over to grazing.



Bannerman Park

For Arbour Day 1985 following an offer of 100 trees and "the day's work of a man" by Cr Kennedy, followed by a further gift of 100 trees from Cr Popplewell, the perimeter of the old Cemetery Reserve was planted. The English Oak trees around the site remain from this planting today.

After the second World War, Mr. R B Bannerman, President of the Gore Amenities Society conceived a plan to develop a park based on the old Cemetery Reserve. His idea was to acquire the land between Martin and Crewe Street to provide an easy walk from the flat to the Cemetery, avoiding the steep climb up the Crewe Street hill. In the valley was a small creek fed from springs which would be utilised in the beautification.

In September 1974 the Council resolved to rename the Valley Reserve "Bannerman Park" in recognition of Mr Bannerman's work in initiating and securing the land as a Council Reserve.

In the mid 1960's, the Gore branch of the New Zealand Deer Stalkers Association approached the Council to provide land for a Deer Park to educate the public with regards to deer and provide a tourist attraction to the town. An agreement was entered into between the two parties to use the old Cemetery Reserve and the steep hill sections at the Martin Street end of the park for this venture. The Deer Park was opened in 1969 and the two slopes opposing each other were named Ian Gilchrist slope and Cliff Mason slope in recognition of the work these two men put into the project developments.

During the 1960's and 70's, extensive drainage, levelling, and plantings were undertaken by the Council. 1986 saw the once mud track through the Park concreted amidst much public outcry. The late 1980's and 1990's saw further development, mainly of the creek areas, with herbaceous plantings many including rhododendrons, from seed collected in the wilds of China by then Parks Manager, Gordon Bailey.

The land to the west of the park has not been developed but is grazed. Large areas of daffodils and ornamental trees have been planted.

A playground at the end of Beattie Street was completely upgraded in 1998. There are also a number of commemorative trees planted throughout the park.

A community orchard has been developed on land adjoining Crewe Street by the Gore Garden Club. The Hosta Collection in the lower main valley is now one of the largest in NZ with over 260 varieties.

The species rhododendron area started by Gordon Bailey has been extended with Gore District Council becoming part of the Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust ex-situ project plantings. Bannerman Park is today one of the district's major horticultural attractions.

18.3.3 Occupation

Occupier	Instrument	Final expiry
S Fuller	Grazing Licence	2027

18.3.4 Key issues

No key issues identified.

18.3.5 Specific policies

1. Permit the removal of trees where health and safety is compromised in accordance with the District Tree Policy.

2. Where significant trees have been removed, replanting with suitable species shall take place in the planting season immediately following removal.

3. Permit the granting of grazing licenses to maintain undeveloped portions of the reserve subject to General Polices 7.2.3

4. Maintain and improve pedestrian circulation in the park including across areas used for sheep grazing.

5. Retain the Deer Park and further enhance the display to provide an educational and visitor attraction.

6. Install interpretation panels and additional seating throughout the park to enhance the park user experience.

18.4 Broughton Street Reserve

18.4.1 Description
This 811m^2 recreation reserve connects Broughton Street and Merlin Place. The reserve has residential properties located to the north and south.

The land is classified as a recreation reserve.

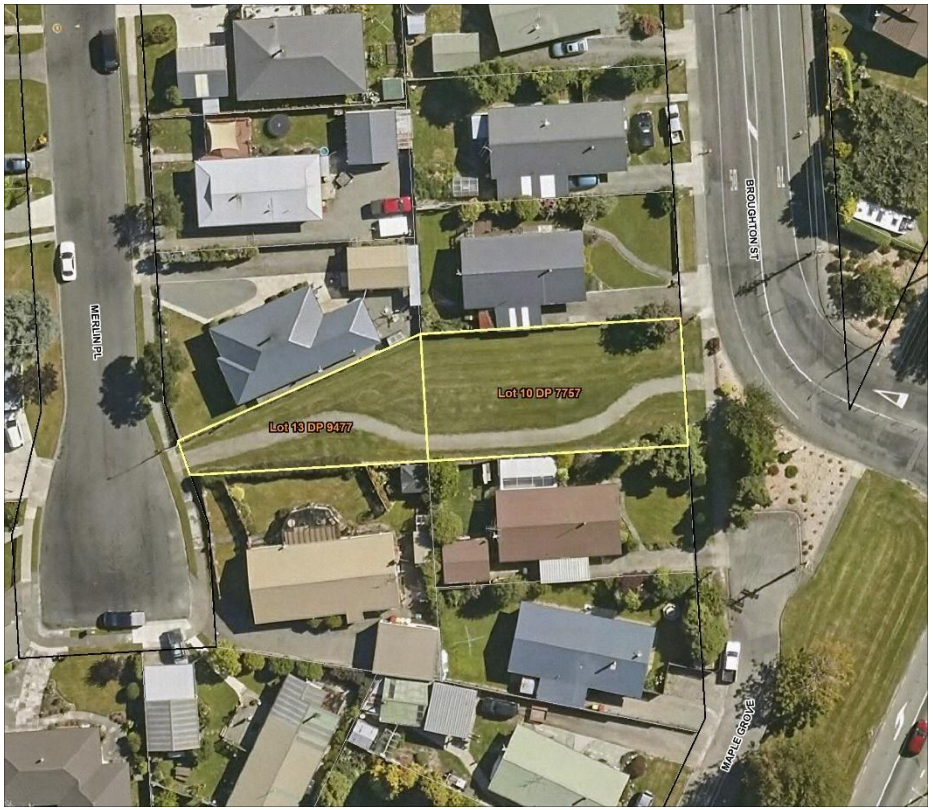
Playground equipment has been removed and consolidated to Sword Street reserve after comprehensive community consultation in 2021.

18.4.2 Background
This reserve was likely created as part of the subdivision of this land for residential purposes.

18.4.3 Occupation
No formal occupation.

18.4.4 Key issues
No key issues identified; however consideration should be given to whether this reserve is still required.

18.4.5 Specific policies
No specific policies required.



Broughton Street Reserve

18.5 Dale Crescent Playground

18.5.1 Description

This gently sloping 1,520m^2 reserve has a pleasant well established local playground. Pedestrian access is available to Dale Crescent and Cambridge Terrace.

The reserve is classified as a recreation reserve.

18.5.2 Background

This reserve was likely created as part of the subdivision of this land for residential purposes.

18.5.3 Occupation

No formal occupation.

18.5.4 Key issues

No key issues identified; however consideration should be given to whether this reserve is still required.

18.5.5 Specific policies

No specific policies required.



Dale Crescent Playground

18.6 Gordon Terrace Plunket Rooms

18.6.1 Description

This 320m^2 local purpose (Plunket rooms) reserve is adjacent to the wider Gordon Terrace recreation reserve. The site is flat and is occupied by a small Plunket room.

18.6.2 Background

This reserve was likely created as part of the subdivision of this land for residential purposes.

18.6.3 Occupation

The Plunket lease expired, and the Society has surrendered the building to the Council.

18.6.4 Key issues

- The building is no longer required for its intended purpose and there appears to be no other viable use for it.
- Change status of Local Purpose Reserve (Plunket) to Recreation Reserve and merge with the adjoining Gordon Terrace recreation reserve

18.6.5 Specific policies

1. Remove the former Plunket Rooms building from the site.

2. Change the status of Local Purpose Reserve (Plunket) to Recreation Reserve and merge with the adjoining Gordon Terrace recreation reserve.



Gordon Terrace Plunket Rooms

18.7 Gordon Terrace Recreation Reserve

18.7.1 Description

This is a 1714m^2 recreation reserve that serves as a neighbourhood park for the adjacent residential properties in the eastern suburbs of Gore. The reserve is flat and contains basic playground equipment.

18.7.2 Background

This reserve was likely created as part of the subdivision of this land for residential purposes. The property to the south of the reserve originally formed part of the reserve but was sold into private ownership in the 1990s.

18.7.3 Occupation

No formal occupation.

18.7.4 Key issues

No key issues identified.

18.7.5 Specific policies

No specific policies required.



Gordon Terrace Recreation Reserve

18.8 Gore Camping Ground

18.8.1 Description

The Gore Camping Ground is a 2.7ha recreation reserve located between Broughton Street and SH1 and accessed from Broughton Street. The land is flat with well-established trees.

18.8.2 Background

The reserve has been a camping ground since 1951 when the Automobile Association took out a 21-year lease. The Intellectually Handicapped Society then operated it for a number of years. The previous campground tenant exited in 2025.

18.8.3 Occupation

N8 formal occupation.

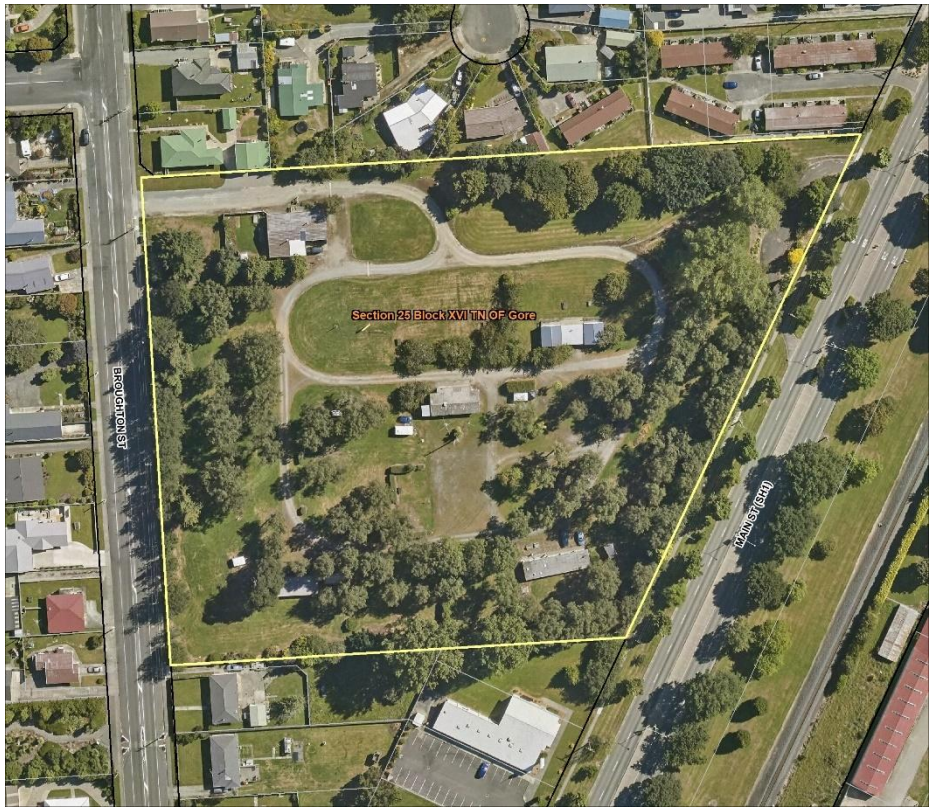
18.8.4 Key issues

The following key issues are identified:

1. Previous campground facilities have been removed following the exit of the previous campground tenant.
2. Further consultation on future use may be required.

18.8.5 Specific policies

No specific policies required.



Gore Camping Ground

18.9 Gore Cemetery

18.9.1 Description

The Gore Cemetery is a large and well-established local purpose (cemetery) reserve encompassing some 3.6 has. The main vehicle entrance and exit is from Crewe Street. Vehicle access is also available from Waimea Street.

18.9.2 Background

The cemetery was established in 1878. Plots were pre-purchased by families and interments are now limited to those who have space remaining in the family plot.

The sextons building is in the centre of the cemetery and contains basic toilets that are available for visitors to the cemetery.

18.9.3 Occupation

No formal occupation.

18.9.4 Key issues

No key issues identified.

18.9.5 Specific policies

1. Policies relating to the management of interments and cemeteries are contained within the Gore District Council Cemetery Bylaw.



Gore Cemetery

18.10 Gore Triangle

18.10.1 Description

Perhaps one of the most prominent reserves in Gore is the Triangle. This 2630m^2 recreation reserve is bounded by Medway, Norfolk and Ordsal Streets and has as its centrepiece the fountain and Brown Trout statue.

The trees in the Triangle (includes Quercus, Acer pseudo Platanus and Ulmus glabra) were planted circa 1920 and are an integral part of the Triangle environs and a significant feature of the central Gore Landscape.

18.10.2 Background

The history of the triangle goes back to the days before the town was established. In the original survey of Gore in 1862, 12 sections were laid out and on the north side was a piece of land, triangular in shape outlined roughly by the bullock tracks. On this was erected a police camp and in 1863 a trooper was stationed there.

After the mounted police had ceased to use the building, it was put to a different number of uses including barracks, church services, private school, residential property, meeting venue, chaff house, buggy shed and cow byre; and then in the bubonic plague scare of the early 1900's it was condemned as insanitary and removed.

The Triangle again came before the public eye about 1907-8 when the Education Department was looking for a site for the erection of a secondary school in Gore. A four-acre block owned by the Borough bounded by Richmond and Norfolk Streets and the river was chosen and, in exchange, the Government gave the Borough Council the Triangle which thus became a municipal reserve.



Gore Triangle

For years the Triangle was a neglected area but, ultimately, under the direction of Mr AT Newman, the Council's first gardener, it was cleaned up and developed as a garden block surrounded by a hedge. As the trees grew towards maturity the hedges were removed, lawns were laid, and a chain fence was erected.

In the late 1920's the Triangle was given a distinct centrepiece in the form of a German artillery fieldpiece of World War I vintage. Its condition gradually deteriorated.

Some of the land on the Triangle (and trees) was lost when Medway Street was realigned after the opening of the new traffic bridge in 1956, accounting for the present irregular shape.

The use of the Triangle came up again in 1962 when the manner of commemoration of 100 years of settlement in the Gore District was under consideration. The Gore District Centennial Committee was formed and its project to mark the centenary was the construction of a colour illuminated fountain on the Triangle. The Gore and districts centennial fountain was officially opened on the 17th July 1964. It was constructed by using the base of the former band rotunda erected to commemorate the silver jubilee of King George V and jubilee of the Borough in 1917. The fountain included an elaborate multicolour lighting and water display. There has been the installation of modern multicoloured sequenced lighting in the last two years.

The present Brown Trout statue was unveiled in 1989 and was commissioned by the Gore Lions Club to commemorate their 25th Anniversary.

18.10.3 Occupation
No formal occupation.

18.10.4 Key issues
Waka Kotahi (NZTA) has resurveyed the boundary bordering SH1 so the cadastral line on the inside of the footpath matches the actual reserve.
This is still in the consultation stage.

The Ordsal and Norfolk Street frontages do not align true to the reserve.

18.10.5 Specific policies

1. Resurvey the Ordsal and Norfolk Street frontages to align true to the reserve.

18.11 Hamilton Park

18.11.1 Description

Hamilton Park is a 23-ha sports park located in East Gore. Vehicle access is from Railway Esplanade (SH1). The reserve is classified for recreation and is zoned rural.

Hamilton Park is situated on a flat area of land. The boundary is by the main trunk railway line to the north and west, Waikaka Stream to the east, and Gore Landfill to the south. The sports ground area has extensive field drainage.

The park is exposed to easterly winds in particular. Extensive tree plantings have occurred over the years, most notably the avenue of *Fagus Sylvatica* (English Beech) planted to commemorate Anzac Day in 1943 and are protected heritage trees under the District Plan. Mass plantings were also carried out on the Waikaka Stream side of the park in an attempt to provide easterly shelter.

The park forms an important part of the eastern entrance to Gore, with the park's established trees providing an attractive setting.

The Waikaka Way Walkway circumnavigates the park and connects to Toronto Street.

18.11.2 Background

Formally known as the East Gore Domain, the setting aside of the land began after the Big Land Sale of 1877 when a progress committee was established by the then Gordon Town Board, to guard the rights of residents. At its first meeting in 1879 the committee managed to have an area of land of 50 acres set aside as a domain. The Gordon Domain Board lasted 25 years until amalgamation with the Gore Borough in 1904. Much earlier tree planting was undertaken by the Domain Board.



Hamilton Park

In 1909, the Gore Golf Club took over a large part of the Domain to establish a 9-hole golf course which continued until 1932. The Borough Council officially named the park Anzac Park on 17th January 1916 however, the name was apparently ignored by residents generally.

The development of the Domain as a modern sports ground did not begin until the 1950's when the Southland Catchments Board changed the course of the Waikaka Stream. Areas of the old riverbed were used for land-fill purposes. In 1957 the official name was changed to G.C. Hamilton Park to recognise the

contribution to the development of many parks in Gore by this long serving Councillor.

The Combined Sports pavilion was opened in 1957, and administration of the pavilion was taken over by the Gore District Council in 1996. The Council leases the rooms out to the various clubs and the hall is leased for public functions from time to time.

Over the years a variety of sports have used the greater Hamilton Park area including hockey, archery, athletics, harriers, cricket, soccer, and rugby league. A BMX track was built in the early 1980's and the Model Engineering Clubs 500m miniature railway line was constructed in 1989.

The sports ground area is currently used for cricket in summer and includes artificial cricket blocks and practice nets.

A dog exercise park has been established and surface improvements to the Waikaka Way Walkway were completed in 2022 to better allow for shared use.

A junior mountain bike skills track has been developed by the Hokonui MTB Club within the forest area adjacent to the Waimumu Stream in 2023.

18.11.3 Formal occupation
Neither of the two clubs currently using this reserve has a licence.

Occupier
Gore Model Engineering Club Inc.
Gore Combined Country Cricket

18.11.4 Key issues
The following key issues are identified:

1. Under-utilisation of buildings
2. Condition and adequacy of signs.

18.11.5 Specific policies
The following specific policies apply:

1. Permit the granting of a licence of the BMX track to the Gore BMX Club subject to General Policy 7.2.1.

2. Permit the granting of a licence over the model railway area to the Gore Model Engineering Club Inc. subject to General Policy 7.2.1

3. Permit the granting of a licence over the cricket playing area to the Gore Combined Country Cricket subject to General Policy 7.2.1

4. Permit the granting of licences subject to General Policy 7.2.3. for grazing over those areas not actively managed for recreation.

5. Rationalise reserve boundaries to incorporate land parcels that previously formed part of the Waikaka Stream into Hamilton Park and dispose of reserve land lying to east of Waikaka Stream.

6. Permit the exercising of dogs under voice control only within all areas of the park excluding the sports fields, BMX Track and playground.

7. Permit the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) for recreational purposes in all areas of the park other than the playground. RPAS shall not be flown in proximity to other park users.

8. Permit the expansion of BMX facilities and other bicycle related recreation facilities such as pump tracks.

9. Permit freedom camping in certified self-contained vehicles subject to a maximum stay of two nights.

10. Improve amenity and presence of the entrance from SH1 to increase utilisation of park.

11. Improve signage to and within the park.

12. Improve lighting on internal roads within the park.

13. Continue riparian planting along the banks of the Waikaka Stream and lower park area.

14. Provide additional seating and picnic tables throughout the park.

15. Develop an 18 hole disc golf course around the perimeter of the park.

18.12 Hamilton Street Playground

18.12.1 Description

This 4462m^2 neighbourhood park connects Hamilton Street with Church Street and is adjacent to the Oxford Street Playground. The park is generally flat with street frontage to Hamilton Street and pedestrian access to Church Street, Anderson Place and Hamilton Place.

The land is classified as a recreation reserve.

18.12.2 Background

The reserve was likely established as part of the subdivision of East Gore.

An East Gore Neighbourhood Play Systems Group has been formed to consider play opportunities in East Gore and what would best service the community. The Neighbourhood Play System programme is a Sport NZ initiative and East Gore are one of three pilot schemes for the whole country.

18.12.3 Occupation

No formal occupation.

18.12.4 Key issues

The following key issues are identified:

- Lack of signage to identify the park.

18.12.5 Specific policies

1. Install signage to identify the park.

2. Undertake additional boundary planting.

3. Installation of new play equipment, more seating and formed walking tracks across the reserves linking all the adjoining streets and allowing wet weather access.



Hamilton Street Playground

18.13 Kerwood Place Recreation Reserve[12]

18.13.1 Description
The reserve is comprised of three separate lots totaling 1,351m. The reserve provides a pleasant entrance to Kerwood Place. All three lots are classified as recreation reserves.

18.13.2 Background
Created on subdivision.

18.13.3 Occupation
No formal occupation.

18.13.4 Key issues
No key issues identified.

18.13.5 Specific policies

1. Ensure any development of the reserve serves to enhance the preservation and health of the trees.



Kerwood Place Recreation Reserve

18.14 Koa Street North Playground

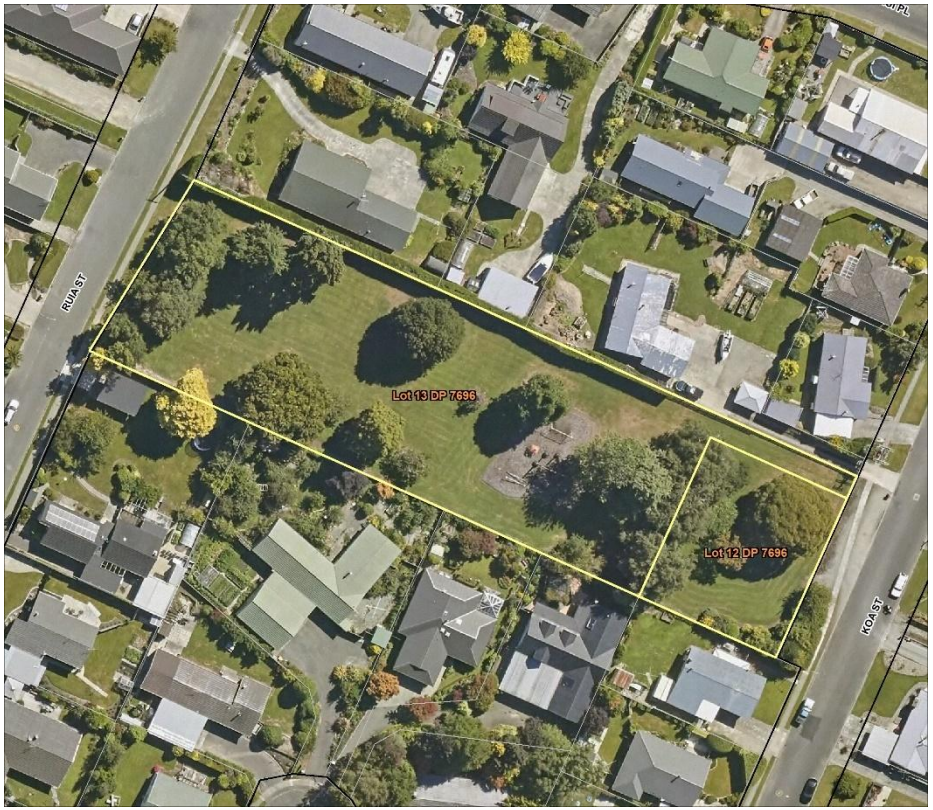
18.14.1 Description
The reserve is comprised of two separate lots totaling 5,264m^2. The reserve is a substantial neighborhood park with good frontage and connection to Koa Street and Ruia Street. The lots are classified as recreation reserves.

18.14.2 Background
Created on subdivision.

18.14.3 Occupation
No formal occupation.

18.14.4 Key issues
No key issues identified.

18.14.5 Specific policies
No specific policies required.



Koa Street North Playground

18.15 Koa Street South Playground

18.15.1 Description

The reserve is comprised of three separate lots totaling 5,087m^2. The reserve is a substantial neighborhood park, somewhat mirroring the Koa Street North Playground. The reserve has good frontage and connections to Koa Street, Ruia Street and wide access ways to Romney Place and Raeburn Street. Lot 6 DP 10710 and Lot 13 DP 10709 are classified as local purpose (access way) reserves while the Lot 13 DP 9098 is classified as a recreation reserve.

18.15.2 Background

Created on subdivision.

18.15.3 Occupation

No formal occupation.

18.15.4 Key issues

No key issues identified.

18.15.5 Specific policies

No specific policies required.



Koa Street South Playground

18.16 Latham Reserve

18.16.1 Description

The reserve is a small (865m^2) lot located on the true left bank of the Mataura River adjacent to Railway Esplanade. River Terrace bisects the reserve. The reserve is classified for recreation purposes.

Large established Eucalyptus trees occupy the western portion of the reserve.

18.16.2 Background

No background is available on how the reserve was created.

18.16.3 Occupation

No formal occupation.

18.16.4 Key issues

The legal road passes through the site.

18.16.5 Specific policies

1. Reorganise the reserve boundary with the legal road .
2. Install additional seating on the top roadside of the reserve.



Latham Reserve

18.17 Milton Street Playground

18.17.1 Description
This neighbourhood park is a 2,297m^2 reserve located at the southern end of Milton Street. A pedestrian connection is also available to Broughton Street. The reserve is classified for recreation purposes.

18.17.2 Background
Likely created on subdivision of surrounding properties.

18.17.3 Occupation
No formal occupation.

18.17.4 Key issues
No key issues identified.

18.17.5 Specific policies
No specific policies required.



Milton Street Playground

18.18 Moa Place Reserve

18.18.1 Description

The reserve is comprised of two separate lots totaling 2,178m^2. The reserve is a good-sized neighborhood park with good frontage to Moa Place and adjoins the Council owned land south of the Gore Multisport Complex. A narrow pedestrian access is provided to Charlton Road. The reserve is classified for recreation purposes.

18.18.2 Background

Likely created on subdivision of surrounding properties.

Playground equipment was removed with the consolidation of play facilities at Sword Street after comprehensive community consultation in 2021.

18.18.3 Occupation

No formal occupation.

18.18.4 Key issues

As the adjoining Council land is developed, the use and function of the reserve may be affected. Planning for the development of the adjoining Council land should consider the impact of any development on the reserve and how the reserve may be incorporated into the overall development. Alternatively, Council could consider reducing the size of the reserve by retaining only the eastern portion.

18.18.5 Specific policies

1. Develop the reserve in conjunction with the adjoining Council owned property to the east.



Moa Place Playground

18.19 Newman Park

18.19.1 Description

Newman Park is a large, 5.3 ha, almost square shaped piece of land. The reserve is classified for recreation purposes. The majority of land on which the park lies was at one time an old riverbed hence the stoney nature of the underlying material.

The land is classified as a recreation reserve.

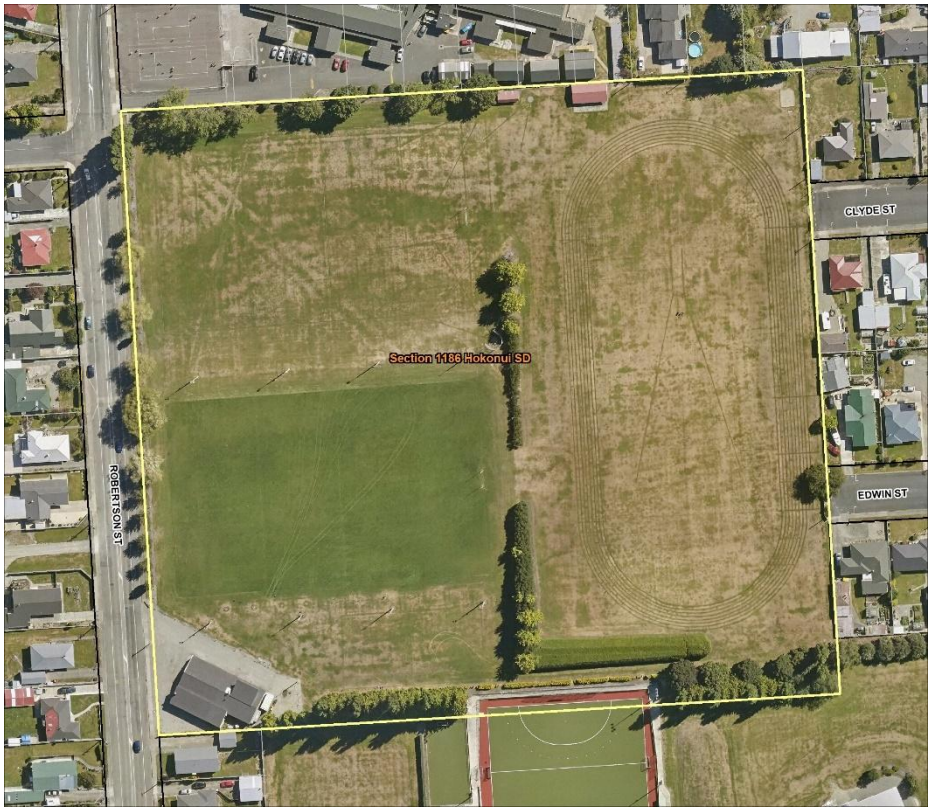
During the 1960's three buildings were erected in the park. The Council built public toilets on the northern side and a small sports pavilion was later built. This was leased to Gore Athletics Club.

In 1964 the Pioneer Rugby Club (now Excelsior) erected a pavilion in the southwest corner of the ground which over the years has been modified and enlarged. The only car park is immediately around the rugby pavilion. Adequate street parking is available close to the park.

The park fronts Robertson Street with a pedestrian entrance onto Edwin Street and a service entrance from Clyde Street. The park is also accessible via adjacent Wayland Park.

Rugby is played on the two grounds fronting Robertson Street during the winter with touch rugby and athletics utilising the grounds in the summer. A grass running track (400m) and other athletic events are undertaken within the eastern side of the park.

West Gore School uses Newman Park for sports and other recreational activities. Public toilets are located adjacent to the Athletics building.



Newman Park

18.19.2 Background

An area of 4.856 ha was purchased by the Gore Borough Council in 1938 as a reserve under the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928 specifically to provide additional open space for active recreation. The purchase was largely financed by proceeds from the sale of the Council Sale Yards fronting Eccles and Broughton Streets to the housing division of the Ministry of Works.

During the depression years, unemployed labour was used to remove the multitude of stones from the surface of the ground and carry out levelling and topdressing.

Originally known as the Robertson Street Reserve, it was not until the 1950's that sport was actually played on the reserve. This came about in the early 1950's when the Council permitted an oil company to erect a depot on an existing sports field in Hyde Street. This resulted in the field becoming undersized and therefore unsuitable for senior grade cricket, rugby, and athletics.

Consequently, the Council came under considerable public pressure to replace this lost playing space and agreed to begin development of the Robertson Street Reserve.

The opening of the West Gore School in 1953 added to the pressure to develop the ground.

In 1956/57 two fields for hockey were prepared on the east side of the park. The Eastern Southland Rugby sub-union was already occasionally using the remainder of the area.

In 1965 a neighbouring landowner gave as his reserve contribution a strip of land on the southern boundary of the park and this increased the total area to 5.4320ha. To ensure that the land was retained for recreation purposes in 1973 the Gore Borough Council requested the land be given domain status. The land was subsequently transferred to the Crown and on Registration of Transfer, the land became a public Domain and was vested in the Council in 1983.

The council officially named the park after Mr A T Newman, the town's first gardener and longtime Mayor.

18.19.3 Occupation

Occupier	instrument	final expiry
Gore Athletics Club	Lease	31/03/38
Pioneer Rugby Club	Has no current lease	

18.19.4 Key issues

The following key issues are identified:

- Improvement of training lights
- Improving connectivity and relationship to Wayland Park

18.19.5 Specific policies

1. Permit those developments identified in the Gore Multisport Complex Future Plan 2015 as possible and probable projects.

2. Permit the granting of a lease to Pioneer Rugby Club subject to General Policy 7.2.1

3. Permit the granting of a lease to the Gore Athletics Club subject to General Policy 7.2.1

4. Permit the granting of a lease to the Eastern Southland Hockey Association for part of the existing hockey turf subject to General Policy 7.2.1

5. Permit the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) for recreational purposes in all areas of the park. RPAS shall not be flown in proximity to other park users.

6. Permit the development and operation of sports field lighting subject to General Policy 5.3

7. Increase areas of hard seal parking areas.

8. Upgrade training lights to improve performance, energy efficiency and reduce the negative effects of lighting on neighbours and the night sky.

18.20 Oxford Street Playground

18.20.1 Description

The 6172m^2 neighbourhood park has street frontage to both Oxford and Hamilton Streets. The park includes largely senior playground equipment including a flying fox and a basketball half court.

The land is classified for recreation purposes.

18.20.2 Background

The reserve was likely established as part of the subdivision of East Gore.

An East Gore Neighbourhood Play Systems Group has been formed to consider play opportunities in East Gore and what would best service the community. Their initiatives at this park include the development of a half court for basketball and the installation of nature play stepping logs.

18.20.3 Occupation

No formal occupation.

18.20.4 Key issues

The following key issues are identified:

- Lack of signage to identify park

18.20.5 Specific policies

1. Install more seating and other play equipment.



Oxford Street Playground

18.21 Richmond Street Community Centre

18.21.1 Description

The large (1.6 ha) local purpose (community) reserve adjoins the Richmond Street Recreation reserve to the north and the Mataura River to the east. The reserve fronts Richmond Street and is occupied by two historic buildings.

A learner's bike park is located in the northern part of the reserve. A stopbank runs alongside the Mataura River. The reserve is classified as a local purpose (community use) reserve.

The old Gore High School (1907) main and technical buildings are on this site. These buildings have historical significance as do the associated trees.

18.21.2 Background

Part of this site was originally set aside for the first Gore High School until it outgrew the site in the 1940's. The building is now included as a protected heritage building in the District Plan. Following this, plans were instigated to preserve the area for the community of Gore.

The area is bisected by the Mataura River floodbank. The area on the riverside is frequently flooded.

In 1996 the Gore Lions Club erected a cycle park for children to learn how to ride a bicycle safely before going on the road. Around this time an old agricultural lime dump was removed, and the area levelled and planted.

In 2022 the car park area between the two buildings was completely replaced and a major upgrade was done to the stormwater drainage system.



Richmond Street Community Centre

18.21.3 Occupation

There are no formal occupation agreements, however, the Gore Repertory Society has used the main building since 1955, which it shares with other community groups. The smaller technical building has been used by the Gore Boxing Club since 1958 and shares this facility with the Gore Karate Club.

18.21.4 Key issues

The following key issue are identified:

- A need for lease agreements for all the buildings on site.

18.21.5 Specific policies

1. Permit the upgrading of buildings as required to maintain their integrity and safety.
2. Permit the granting of leases and licences to community groups and other recreational, artistic, performing, and cultural groups subject to General Policy 7.2.1.
3. Improve the amenity of the car park and building surrounds.
4. Improve access to stopbank and encourage walking and cycling activity on the stopbank.

18.22 Richmond Street Recreation Reserve

18.22.1 Description

The large (3.4 ha) undeveloped reserve adjoins the Richmond Street Community Centre to the south and the Mataura River to the east. The reserve is classified for recreation purposes.

18.22.2 Background

The reserve was likely set aside as a buffer from the town to the Mataura River.

18.22.3 Occupation

OCCUPIER	INSTRUMENT	FINAL EXPIRY
B Abernethy	Grazing Licence	31/05/2029

18.22.4 Key issues

Identification of the land as recreation reserve.

18.22.5 Specific policies

1. Permit the development of a walking and cycling trail along the stopbank of the Mataura River including connections to the adjoining streets.

2. Permit the granting of grazing licences to maintain the reserve in accordance with General Policy 7.2.3

3. Develop a walking and cycling trail along the stopbank to connect with the Richmond Street Community Centre.

4. Improve pedestrian access to the reserve and install signs identifying the reserve.

5. Uplift the reserve status of the area on the river side of the floodbank.



Richmond Street Recreation Reserve

18.23 Salford Street Playground

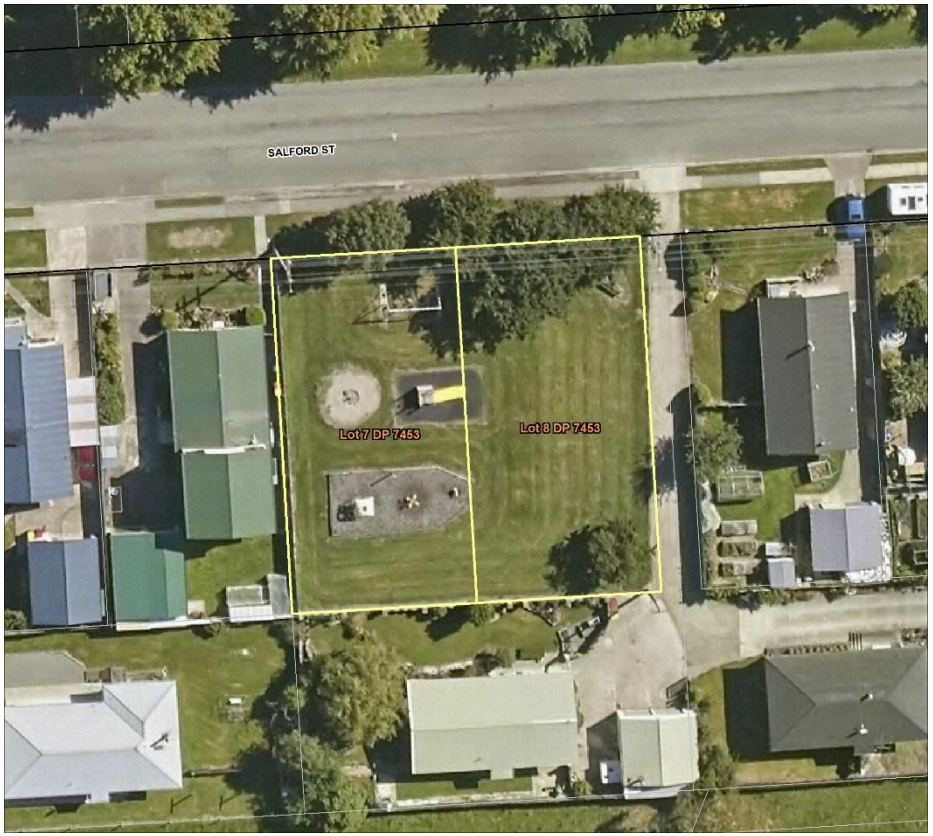
18.23.1 Description
This 1072m^2 reserve accommodates a small local playground. The reserve is flat and is surrounded by residential housing. The reserve is classified as a recreation reserve.

18.23.2 Background
The reserve was likely created on subdivision of the adjoining residential properties.

18.23.3 Occupation
There is no formal occupation of the reserve.

18.23.4 Key issues
No key issues identified.

18.23.5 Specific policies
No specific policies required.



Salford Street Playground

18.24 Sword Street Playground

18.24.1 Description

This 1745m^2 recreation reserve adjoins Sword Street and includes a substantial playground, basketball half court and established trees. The reserve is classified for recreation purposes.

18.24.2 Background

The reserve was likely created on subdivision of the adjoining residential properties.

This site is now considered the main community playground for the local residential area and has had a basketball half court added.

18.24.3 Occupation

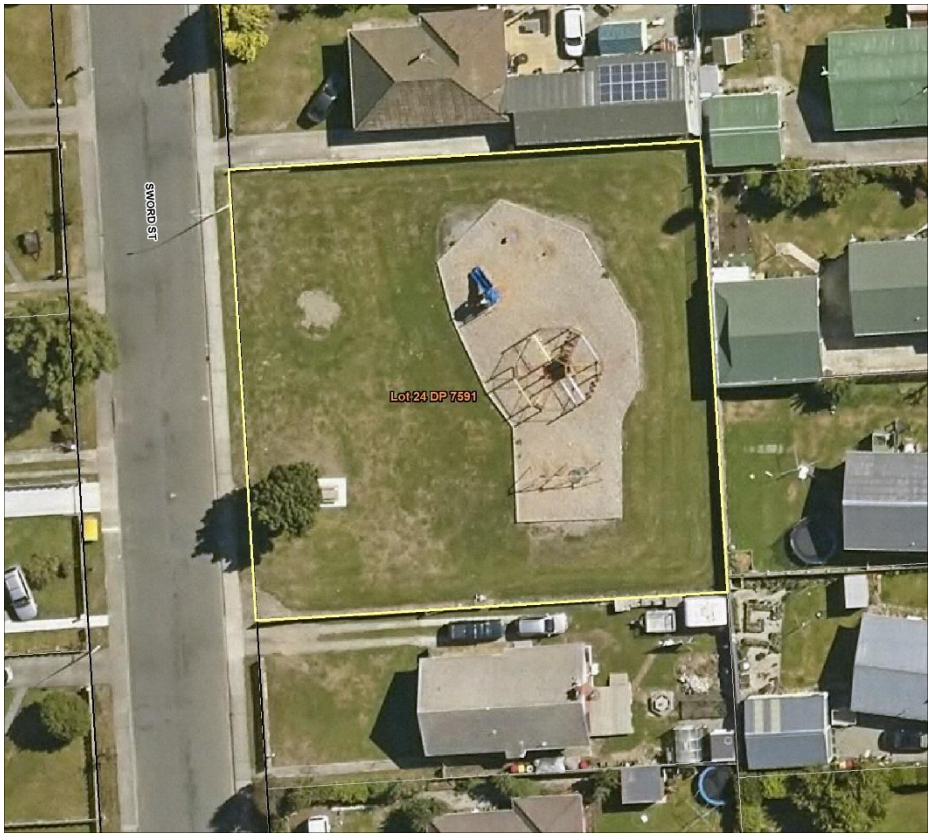
No formal occupation.

18.24.4 Key issues

No key issues identified.

18.24.5 Specific policies

No specific policies required.



Sword Street Playground

18.25 Wayland Park (Gore Multisport Complex)

18.25.1 Description

The 6.1 ha reserve is the site of the Gore Multisport Complex and MLT Event Centre. The main vehicle entrance is off Robertson Street with a second vehicle entrance from Wayland Street

The reserve is classified for recreation purposes.

The reserve is a major sporting hub for Gore with the primary facilities being the aquatic centre, ice rink, event centre and lit water-based hockey turf.

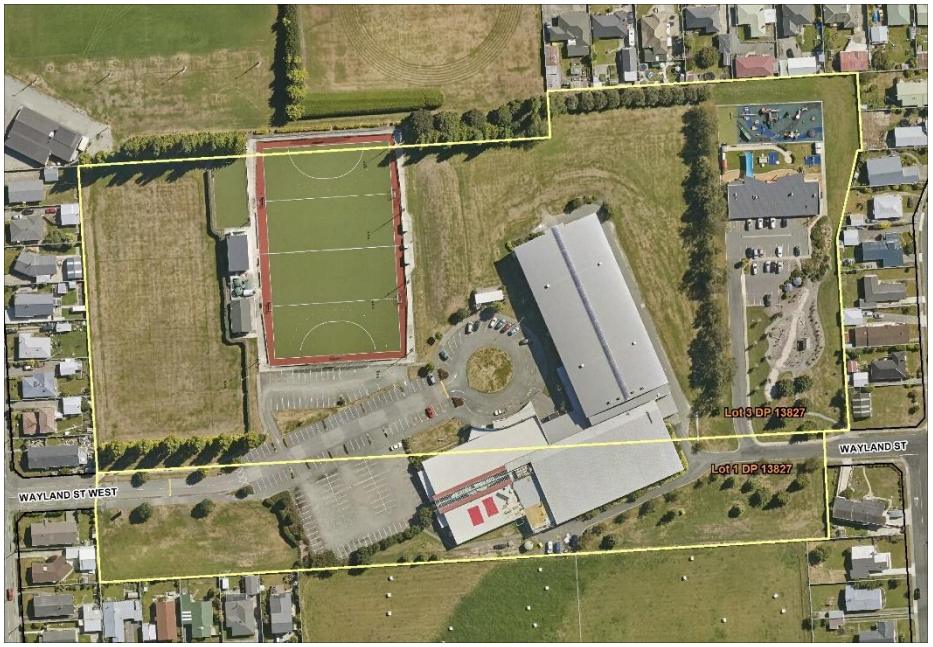
A children's Playcentre "Kids Hub" was constructed in 2015 on the eastern portion of the reserve accessed from Wayland Street. Kids Hub combines the Gore Toy Library, Parents Centre and Playcentre.

18.25.2 Background

The land was purchased by Gore Borough Council in 1988 from Wayland Trust to construct four all-weather hockey fields which were constructed in the following year.

The hockey fields took up approximately two thirds of the total area and the balance was intended to be sold for housing. Hockey only spent two seasons on these grounds before an artificial turf was constructed in Mataura. Various sporting groups used the grounds intermittently until in 1998 they were declared surplus to sporting requirements and grazed to control grass growth.

In 1999 the Council was looking for sites to construct a new Multisport Stadium containing a Swimming Pool, Ice Rink and Indoor Courts. Wayland Park was chosen.



Wayland Park

The Gore Multisports Complex opened in three stages, beginning with the Ice Sports Southland Ice Rink in late 2001, followed by the Gore Aquatic Centre on 31 August 2002. The facility was later completed with the addition of the MLT Event Centre in November 2009.

In 2015, the Council prepared a plan for the Gore Multisport Complex incorporating both Wayland and Newman Parks including portions of the Council owned freehold land not included within this reserve management plan.

18.25.3 Occupation

OCCUPIER	INSTRUMENT	FINAL EXPIRY
Ice Sports Southland	Lease	31/10/2021
Kids Hub	Lease	30/06/2040
Eastern Southland Hockey Association	Lease	1/1/2040

18.25.4 Key issues

a Car parking – as new facilities and activities are introduced; additional car parking is seen as a priority.

b More access points – these could be from Charlton Road, Wayland Street east and Thames Street.

c General agreement that land fronting on to Charlton Road be used for recreation and community purposes.

d The paddocks to the south of the complex have now been gazetted as recreational reserves and are being grazed by the Gore A&P Society to keep the area tidy.

e The focus needs to be on creating quality, long-term assets, which are multi-use in winter and summer, and have an existing demand.

f Overall site to be grown as a 'sportsville hub', where various codes can share facilities, knowledge, and skills with the common goal for groups and/or organisations to be the creation of healthy communities through physical activity.

18.25.5 Specific policies

1. Permit those developments identified in the Gore Multisport Complex Future Plan 2015 as possible and probable projects in particular:

    a. Stage 4 of the Multisport Centre to include gym, café and sports-related administration offices and expansion of aquatic facilities.
    b. Additional car parking facilities
    c. Development of a hard surface warm-up area for tennis and netball.
    d. Improve vehicle access points from Charlton Road and Wayland Street.
    e. Possible development of additional football turf

2. Permit the establishment and operation of sports field lighting.

3. Enable a lease to the Gore Kids Hub Charitable Trust subject to General Policy 7.2.1.

18.26 Woolwich Street Walnut Plantation

18.26.1 Description

The 3.5 ha reserve adjoins the Mataura River in East Gore. The reserve has a well-established walnut grove and is popular for picnics and events.

The reserve is classified for recreation purposes and is an approved dog exercise area.

18.26.2 Background

The original planting of walnut trees on this area of land stemmed from a bequest of 200 pounds made to the Council by Mr R W McCreath who had interests in a timber business. The bequest was to be used to plant timber trees. The amount was considered to be too small to be used in Pinus radiata planting which the Council had done at Dolamore Park. The money remained unused and in the Council's coffers for a number of years until the idea of planting walnut trees on the Vintage Car Club Reserve was decided upon.

The Vintage Car Club had its original clubrooms on this land but moved to their current premises. The building was taken over by the Cobra Custom Car Club, but vandalism forced them out in the late 1980's.

After this, a large macrocarpa hedge fronting Woolwich Street was removed and the stumps buried in the hollow originally dug for model boat enthusiasts, but never really used.

Further planting has provided an attractive picnic area with easy access to the Mataura River however the reserve incurs significant damage from vehicles joyriding on the grass areas.



Woolwich Street Walnut Plantation

18.26.3 Occupation

No formal occupation.

18.26.4 Key issues

- Protection and enhancement of existing walnut grove
- Control of vehicle damage to reserve
- Lack of signage to identify the park and rationalisation of prohibition notices.

18.26.5 Specific policies

1. Permit the harvesting and collection of walnuts for personal use.

2. Permit the construction of erosion protection works to minimise the effects of erosion on reserve values.

3. Permit the fencing of the walnut grove to prevent vehicle damage.

4. Permit the construction of public toilets as demand requires.

5. Permit vehicle access within enclosed areas for special events.

6. Permit the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) for recreational purposes in all areas of the reserve. RPAS shall not be flown in proximity to other park users

7. Establish improved picnic facilities.

19.0 GREENVALE RESERVES

19.1 Greenvale Domain

19.1.1 Description
The large (4.1 ha) reserve is located in the rural area of Greenvale. The reserve is classified for recreation purposes.

The corner of Leithen Road and Greenvale School Road is fenced from the balance of the reserve. A small rock garden has been established in this area to provide amenity. The remaining unfenced portion of the reserve is used for livestock grazing, while the historic school buildings are utilized for non-residential purposes.

19.1.2 Background
No information of the formation of the Domain has been obtained.

19.1.3 Occupation
There is no formal occupation of the reserve however the land is grazed and buildings on the reserve are occupied.

19.1.4 Key issues
Future use of the land given the proximity of other recreation facilities at Waikaia.



19.1.5 Specific policies
To prepare for a potential change in land status, grazing licences may be granted to maintain the southern portion of the Domain (Sec 49 Block IX Waikaka SD) in accordance with General Policy 7.2.3 until its reserve designation is officially removed.

Greenvale Domain

20.0 KAIWERA RESERVES

20.1 Kaiwera Domain

20.1.1 Description
The large (6.7 ha) undeveloped reserve is made up of two separate parcels of land located either side of the old Kaiwera School. The Kaiwera Hall is located on the northernmost parcel of land.

20.1.2 Background
The reserve was named "Kaiwera Domain" in 1915. The Kaiwera School closed in 2008.

20.1.3 Occupation
The land is currently grazed.

20.1.4 Key issues
Utilisation of the southern portion of the Domain (Sec 49 Block IX Waikaka SD).

20.1.5 Specific policies
To prepare for a potential change in land status, grazing licences may be granted to maintain the southern portion of the Domain (Sec 49 Block IX Waikaka SD) in accordance with General Policy 7.2.3 until its reserve designation is officially removed.



Kaiwera Domain

Permit the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) for recreational purposes in all areas of the reserve. RPAS shall not be flown in proximity to other park users

21.0 MATAURA RESERVES

21.1 Albion Street / Scott Street Reserve

21.1.1 Description

This 895m^2 reserve is located on the corner of Albion and Scott Streets. It provides local amenity. The reserve is flat and laid out in grass with a substantial hedge to the adjoining residential property.

The land is zoned residential A and is classified as a recreation reserve.

21.1.2 Background

The reserve was likely created on the subdivision of the land for residential housing.

21.1.3 Occupation

There is no formal occupation of the reserve.

21.1.4 Key issues

The key issue with the reserve is its current and future utilisation. The reserve would be suitable for playground facilities however, the substantial Queens Park playground is in close proximity to this reserve.

Consideration of transferring the reserve status to a more suitable and centrally located property in Mataura.

21.1.5 Specific policies

No specific policies required.



Albion Street / Scott Street Reserve

21.1.6 Development recommendations

No issues identified.

21.2 Doctors Road Reserve

21.2.1 Description

This 1037m^2 reserve is located on the corner of Doctors Road and Clinton-Mataura Highway. The reserve is accessed from Doctors Road. Vegetation separates the reserve from the main road.

The reserve is classified for recreation purposes.

21.2.2 Background

The reserve was likely created on the subdivision of the land for residential housing.

21.2.3 Occupation

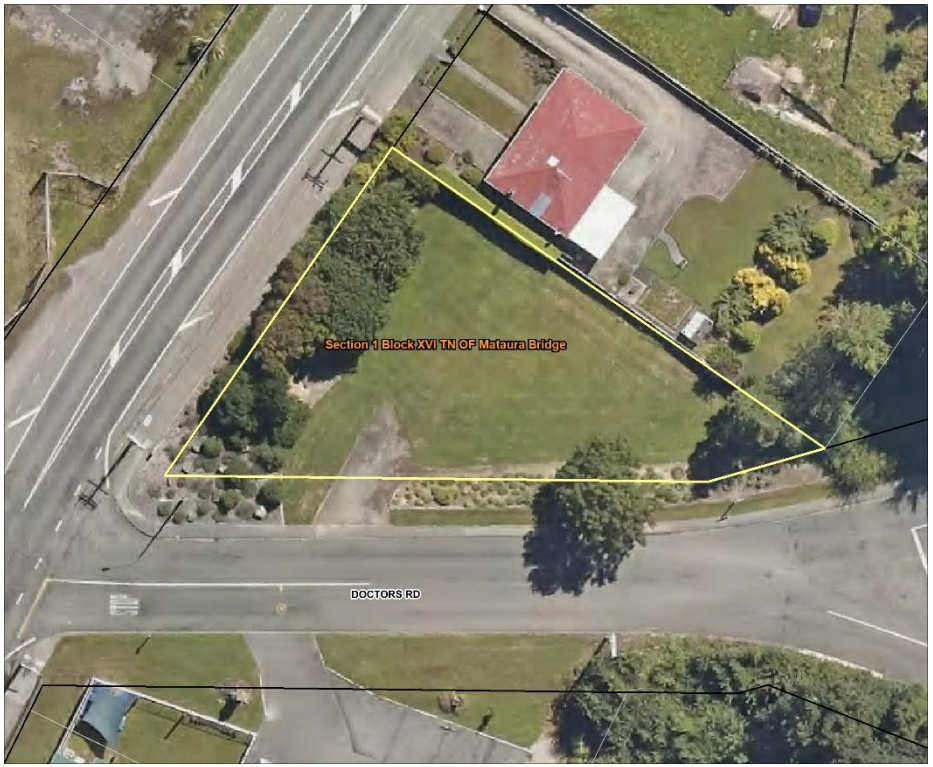
No formal occupation.

21.2.4 Key issues

The key issue with the reserve is its current and future utilisation. There is no obvious need or use for this reserve. Consideration should be given to whether it should be retained and / or the reserve status transferred to a more centrally located Council owned land parcel.

21.2.5 Specific policies

No specific policies required.



Doctors Road Reserve

21.3 Henderson Park

21.3.1 Description

The reserve is comprised of a number of separate parcels. These reserve parcels separate the remaining Council freehold land, which includes the transfer station and public toilets from the adjacent residential housing.

The reserve is classified for recreation purposes.

The access to the State Highway is fenced with a vehicle access gate. Vehicle access to the transfer station, picnic area and public toilets is through the reserve.

The reserve includes a dog exercise park.

21.3.2 Background

The reserve has been established to provide a buffer for the transfer station site.

21.3.3 Occupation

No formal occupation.

21.3.4 Key issues

Utilisation of the reserve.

21.3.5 Specific policies

1. Plant the area with native plants and create walkways to link up with the existing Waimumu Walkway.



Henderson Park

21.4 Ingram Place Playground

21.4.1 Description
The large (2.3 ha) reserve is located at the southern end of Mataura at Ingram Place. The reserve is flat and contains a number of items of play equipment. The play equipment has all recently been upgraded to a more durable standard. The reserve is classified for recreation purposes.

21.4.2 Background
The reserve was likely created on the subdivision of the land for residential purposes.

21.4.3 Occupation
No formal occupation.

21.4.4 Key issues
No specific issues identified.

21.4.5 Specific policies
It has been suggested that this reserve be reduced in size removing the south end land parcel and the reserve status of that lot transferred to a more useable Council owned property.

21.4.6 Development recommendations
As above.



Ingram Place Playground

21.5 Kana / Forth St Reserve

21.5.1 Description

This 2,311m^2 reserve is located on the corner of Kana and Forth Streets. It provides local amenity and playground facilities. The reserve is flat and laid out in grass with substantial specimen trees at the intersection of the street. A school bus shelter is located on the eastern boundary of the reserve.

The land is classified as a recreation reserve.

21.5.2 Background

The reserve was likely created on the subdivision of the land for residential purposes.

21.5.3 Occupation

No formal occupation.

21.5.4 Key issues

It has been suggested that this reserve be reduced in size at the south end and that portion of reserve status transferred to a more useable Council owned property.

21.5.5 Specific policies

As above



Kana / Forth Street Reserve

21.6 Kana Street North

21.6.1 Description
This 2000m^2 neighbourhood park includes a playground to the rear of the reserve and a large area for informal ball games. The reserve is classified for recreation purposes.

21.6.2 Background
The reserve was likely created on subdivision of the surrounding properties.

21.6.3 Occupation
No formal occupation.

21.6.4 Key issues
No specific issues identified.

21.6.5 Specific policies
Planting specimen trees and low ground cover in the southwest corner of the reserve now that the neighbours large gum tree has been removed.



Kana Street North

21.7 Lodge Street Reserve

21.7.1 Description

This 450m^2 reserve is located on the corner of Lodge Street and River Street. It contains a memorial to the Great War (1914 – 1918).

The war memorial is lit and the reserve attractively set out.

The land is classified for recreation.

21.7.2 Background

The war memorial was unveiled on 14 June 1922[13] and was originally sited at the Mataura Bridge. The memorial was relocated to its new position opposite the RSA.

The WWI and WWII war memorial plaques from the Mataura Swimming Pool were relocated to this reserve on closure of the pool in consultation with the Returned Services Association. Associated interpretation panels were installed in 2021.

21.7.3 Occupation

No formal occupation.

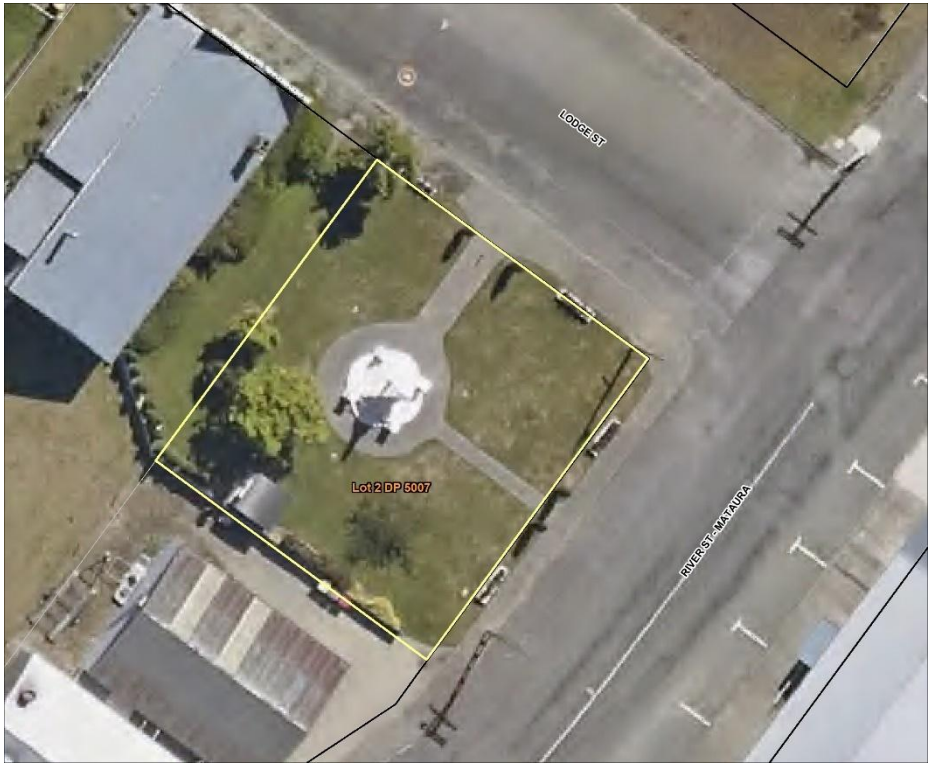
21.7.4 Key issues

No specific issues identified.

21.7.5 Specific policies

1. Permit the installation of World War Memorials from elsewhere in Mataura on to the reserve.

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Lodge Street Reserve

13 'Mataura war memorial ', URL: http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/media/photo/mataura-war-memorial, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 15-Jul-2013

21.8 Mataura Cemetery

21.8.1 Description
This 4-ha cemetery is located above the Mataura township on Crawford Road. The cemetery is open and has capacity for future expansion.

The land is zoned Rural.

21.8.2 Background
The cemetery includes two Commonwealth burial areas from the 1914-1918 war.

21.8.3 Occupation
The balance of the land not in active use for burials is currently grazed.

OCCUPIER	INSTRUMENT	FINAL EXPIRY
R Moseby	Grazing Licence	30/06/2032

21.8.4 Key issues
Consider the installation of a pet cemetery along the northern tree line.

21.8.5 Specific policies
1. Permit the granting of grazing licences to maintain the reserve in accordance with General Policy 7.2.3



Mataura Cemetery

21.9 Mataura Walkway Reserve

21.9.1 Description

This 7968m^2 reserve is covered in mature vegetation and separates the lower part of East Mataura from the upper portion of the town. The reserve is classified for recreation purposes.

21.9.2 Background

The reserve is steep and unsuitable for residential development. The reserve was likely set aside during the subdivision of the surrounding land. A walkway has been established through the reserve which connects Culling Terrace with Kana Street.

21.9.3 Occupation

No formal occupation

21.9.4 Key issues

- Improve width and surface of walkway to encourage greater use.
- Narrow width of access onto Kana Street
- Vegetation management including weed and pest control.

21.9.5 Specific policies

1. Provide a walkway connection through the reserve to walking track standard.
2. Encourage the revegetation of the reserve with native plants.



Mataura Walkway Reserve

21.10 McKelvie Heights Playground

21.10.1 Description
This 4194m^2 neighbourhood playground includes a substantial play fort and an informal ball sports area. The reserve is classified for recreation purposes.

The land is zoned Residential A.

21.10.2 Background
The reserve was likely created on subdivision of the surrounding properties.

21.10.3 Occupation
No formal occupation

21.10.4 Key issues
The play fort is no longer a compliant play structure and should be removed.

21.10.5 Specific policies
No specific policies required.



McKelvie Heights Playground

21.11 Queens Park

21.11.1 Description
This 5008m^2 reserve is well located and utilised. It includes a substantial playground that adjoins the State Highway and is popular with passersby and locals alike.

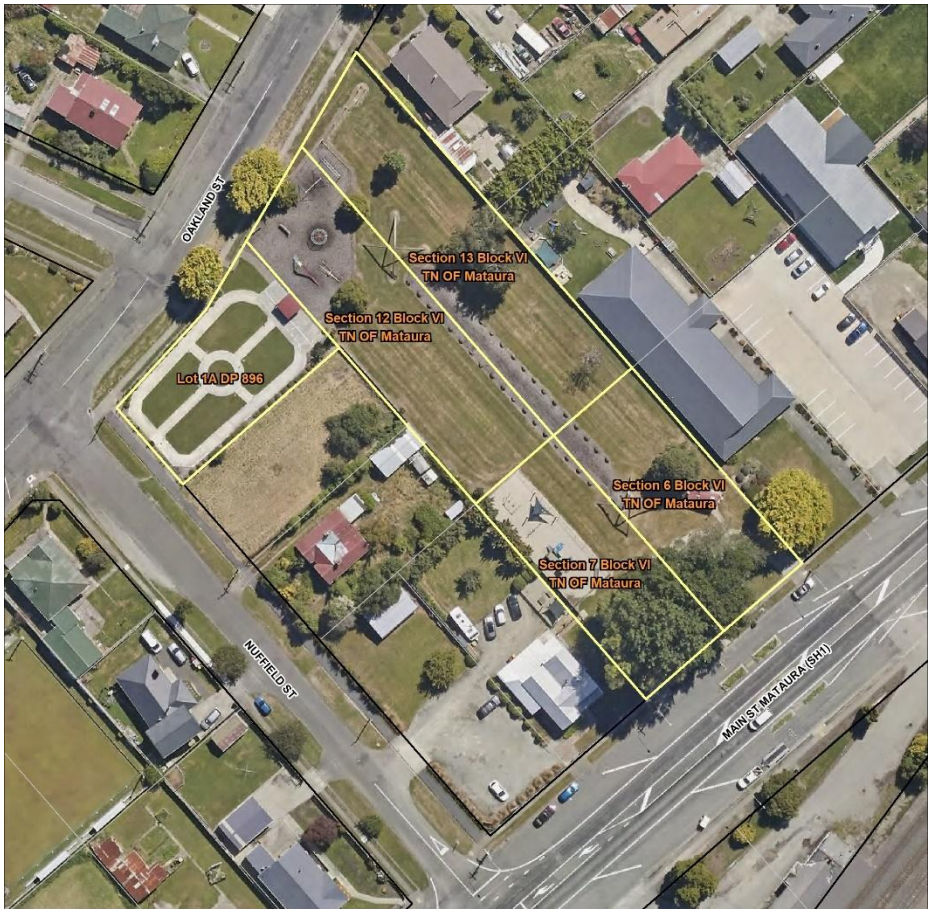
21.11.2 Background
The reserve was redeveloped in 2014 with improvements to the junior playground and installation of public toilets. The adjacent café and church provide further activity in the area.

The trees at the entrance to the reserve have been illuminated to improve the amenity and nighttime presence of the reserve.

21.11.3 Occupation
No formal occupation

21.11.4 Key issues
None

21.11.5 Specific policies
No specific policies required.



Queens Park

21.12 Tulloch Park

21.12.1 Description

Tulloch Park is a large (9.7 ha) flat area of ground bordered on the south side by residential dwellings, east and north by roads and the west by a stream.

The park has always been Mataura's principal sports ground and over the years other additional recreational facilities were added including the Mataura War Memorial Swimming Pool, children's playground and rest area, pavilion, tennis court, cricket nets, and lights for night sport.

A small playground (1998) has been constructed as part of a roadside rest area. Public toilets (1989) are located alongside the playground set back off the road.

The Mataura Pool was surrounded by extensive car parking. The Council resolved in April 2017 to cease operation of the Mataura Pool and to fund the redevelopment of the park. The pool was demolished in 2024.

The Mataura Rugby Club rooms are adjacent to the two senior fields. Training lights have been installed on the most western field. A grandstand (Ex Trust Bank Park) was relocated to the site in 2014.

Mataura Tennis Club courts and pavilion were a long-established activity on the park dating back to the early 1900's however the three tennis courts are now in a poor state of repair.

The Mataura Gun Club occupies the western part of the reserve with a shooting range and clubroom. The balance of the reserve is grazed.

The reserve is classified for recreation purposes.



Tulloch Park

On the corner of State Highway 1 and Glendhu Road was a wooden house built around 1900 that belonged to the Mataura Borough Council. This house was leased for years by the Adam family until 1991 when the Council demolished it to make way for the new rest area in that corner. The house was surrounded by a large macrocarpa hedge.

21.12.2 Background

In 1885 the bulk of what we know now as Tulloch Park was set aside for reserve purposes. Over the years, additions were made to the park, notably to the west. Included in this was five acres from Sinclair's which the Mataura Gun Club leases at present. Also, five acres were purchased from Tom Kubala and Mr Amos of which some was subdivided and used for housing at the western end of Bangor Street.

Note should be taken that this area was set aside for the Mataura Pastoral Society with the assumption being made it was to be used for Agricultural and

Pastoral type shows. The area covered by this was approximately from the Hockey Pavilion to State Highway 1.

For the first few years after the creation of these two reserves they were managed separately, the recreation ground by the Mataura Town Board and the A & P ground under the trusteeship of Messrs. MacGibbon, Cameron, Be Pollock and Shanks.

It would appear that the A & P section of the reserve developed quicker than the recreation ground probably due to the Town Board being more pre-occupied with the formation of streets etc. than reserve development. Consequently, the first and only permanent grandstand erected on the park to date was erected around 1888 by the Mataura Pastoral Society. The grandstand served the park until 10 April 1966 when it burnt down.

It is probable that several A & P shows were held in the early days at the Mataura A & P grounds but by 1892 both the Gore and Wyndham A & P associations were very strong, producing excellent shows. It was therefore decided in 1892 to incorporate the Mataura A & P ground with the recreation ground under the jurisdiction of the Mataura Town Board. The Governor agreed to this request.

The Mataura War Memorial Swimming Pool was opened as an open-air pool in 1954 to provide residents of Mataura with a safer swimming environment, as compared with the river environment. The pool was 10' 3" deep at the deep end. This was subsequently reduced to 4' in 1977. In 1985 the pool was covered and heated.

Extensive work carried out in the mid 1980's by subsidised employment schemes enhanced the park's appearance. From the earliest days the park was plagued with drainage problems, but over the years this has been improved somewhat.

The car park fronting State Highway 1 was sealed in conjunction with the Freezing Works in the mid 1980's.

In March 1986 the recreation ground was renamed Tulloch Park in recognition of Mr M R Tulloch's services to the Mataura community.

Planning for the redevelopment of the park and community consultation was undertaken in 2018 with the preparation of the Tulloch Park Stage 1 with the development of a jogging track with exercise stations, pump track, playground upgrade and walkways has been completed.

Stage 2 development was completed in March 2025 and includes the conversion of the existing tennis court into a full-size basketball court, the installation of a zero-depth water splash pad, and the replacement of the existing toilet block with combined toilets and a changing room facility. The Stage 2 development was mostly funded through external funding sources, including the Government's Three Waters better-off funding package.

21.12.3 Occupation

OCCUPIER	INSTRUMENT	FINAL EXPIRY
Mataura Clay Target Club	Lease	30/04/2024
Mataura Rugby Club	Lease	expired

21.12.4 Key issues

- Redevelopment of site.

21.12.5 Specific policies

1. Permit the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) for recreational purposes in all areas of the park other than the playground. RPAS shall not be flown in proximity to other park users.
2. Permit the granting of a lease to the Mataura Clay Target Club subject to General Policy 7.2.1
3. Permit the granting of a lease to the Mataura Rugby Club subject to General Policy 7.2.1

22.0 PUKERAU RESERVES

22.1 Pukerau Cemetery

22.1.1 Description

The large (3.2 ha) cemetery is in active use. It is centrally located in Pukerau and only a small portion of the cemetery is currently set out for interments. The balance of the cemetery land is grazed.

The land is zoned Rural.

22.1.2 Background

The cemetery was established in 1880 as part of the establishment of Pukerau.

22.1.3 Occupation

	INSTRUMENT	FINAL EXPIRY
OCCUPIER		
A McNaughton	Grazing Licence	n/a

22.1.4 Key issues

The present allocation of plots within the fenced area of the main block of graves is almost full thus immediate expansion is required.

22.1.5 Specific policies

1. The land parallel to the left of present graves in the main block through the southern fence and out to the far boundary be reserved for Pukerau/Kaiwera District Burials.

2. Drain and develop an access road from Middle Street down the present southern fence and along the western fence.



Pukerau Cemetery

3. Remove the present western fence alongside the present bottom row of graves, to allow for the new access road and for another row of graves.

4. Install a roundabout at the road end as the original 1880 plan.

22.2 Pukerau Recreation Reserve

22.2.1 Description

The large (2.9 ha) sports park includes a rugby field, community building and tennis courts.

The reserve is classified for recreation purposes.

22.2.2 Background

The reserve operated formally under the control of the Pukerau Domain Board.

22.2.3 Occupation

No formal occupation.

22.2.4 Key issues

No specific issues identified

22.2.5 Specific policies

1. Permit the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) for recreational purposes on the main playing field. RPAS shall not be flown in proximity to other park users.



Pukerau Recreation Reserve

22.3 Willowbank Windmill

22.3.1 Description

This 509m^2 reserve is the location of the Willowbank windmill and water tank. The reserve is classified as a historic reserve.

The land is identified in the District Plan as a historic site.

22.3.2 Background

This windmill was used on the Waikaka branch line for pumping water into the adjacent tank. It stands near the Willowbank Siding of that line which was opened in March 1909 at the urging of local residents and with the aid of their own funds. The railway ran from Gore to Waikaka through agricultural and gold-mining country. It was finally closed for economic reasons in 1962. The windmill, built by the Railways Department at its Addington Workshops at the turn of the century, is one of the few remaining in New Zealand[14].

22.3.3 Occupation

No formal occupation.

22.3.4 Key issues

Preservation of the windmill.

22.3.5 Specific policies

1. Permit the preservation and restoration of the windmill and associated water tank in accordance with best practice for preservation of historic sites. This work is underway and is being funded out of 3 Waters Better-off-funding package.



Willowbank Windmill

[14] *http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM8BPC_Willowbank_Windmill_Tank_Willowbank_New_Zealand*

23.0 WAIKAKA RESERVES

23.1 Waikaka Cemetery

23.1.1 Description
This 1.2 ha cemetery is located east of Waikaka. The Cemetery is open and currently around one quarter of the cemetery is set out for interments.

23.1.2 Background
The cemetery is likely to have been established on the settlement of Waikaka.

23.1.3 Occupation
No formal occupation. All cemetery activities and maintenance undertaken by the Waikaka Cemetery Trust.

23.1.4 Key issues
No key issues identified.

23.1.5 Specific policies
No specific policies required.



Waikaka Cemetery

23.2 Waikaka Domain

23.2.1 Description

The Waikaka Domain is a 6.5 ha reserve spread over two separate locations. The western portion of the reserve contains the community hall, playground and playing fields while the eastern portion of the reserve is a practice rugby field and undeveloped grazing. The Bowling Club ceased several years ago.

The Waikaka Combined Sports Association manages the complex and surrounding domain. Sports facilities include a rugby field, tennis courts and squash courts.

23.2.2 Background

The reserve operated formally under the control of the Waikaka Domain Board.

23.2.3 Occupation

There are no formal occupation agreements recorded.

The balance of the land is currently grazed.

23.2.4 Key issues

Twin public toilets are located within the fence line of the Waikaka Domain main field, fronting Waikaka Road, with construction occurring in mid-2024. The development remains outside the reserve's true eastern boundary.

23.2.5 Specific policies

1. Permit the use of Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) for recreational purposes on all parts of the reserve other than the playground. RPAS shall not be flown in proximity to other park users.

2. Permit freedom camping in certified self-contained vehicles subject to a maximum stay of two nights



Waikaka Domain

3. Permit the granting of a lease to the Waikaka Combined Sports Association subject to General Policy 7.2.1